

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Elevator Fires in 1942

Dealer Advisory Committees

Fewer Acres, But More Oats

Priorities Picture Cleared Up

Suspension of Wheat Marketing
Quotas

Soy Meal Ceiling Raised

Report Fire to WPB Within 5 Days

Vitamins in Poultry Feeds



New 500,000 bus. Elevator at Port of The Dalles, Ore.
[For description see pages 192-193]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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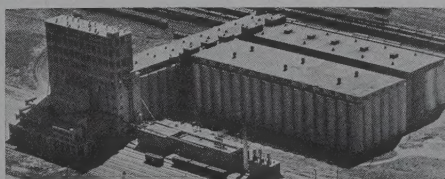
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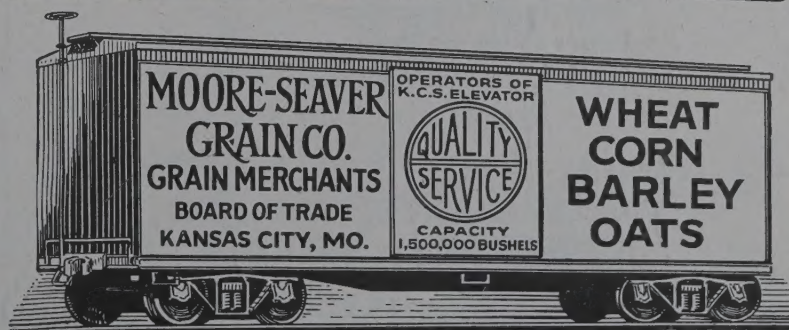
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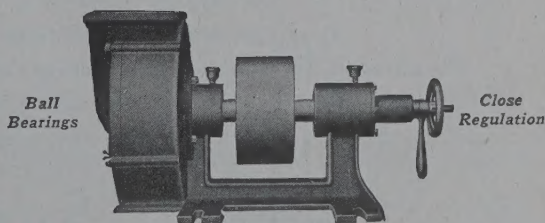
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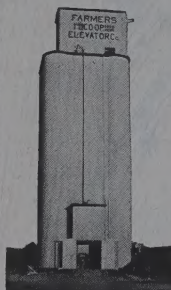
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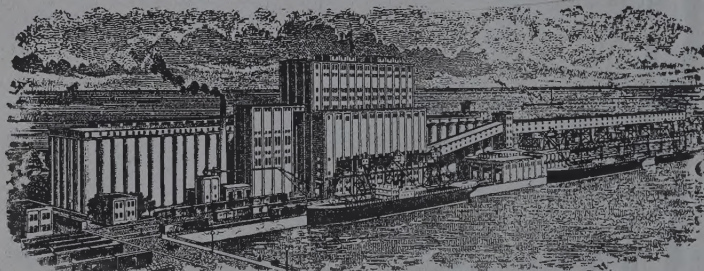
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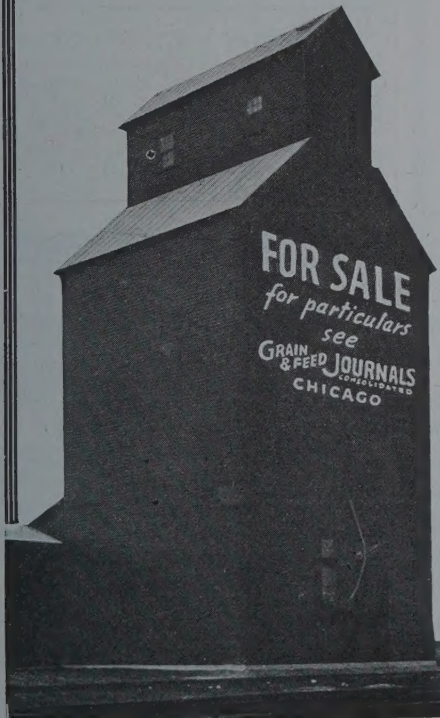
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Fort Robinson, Neb.—33 tons straw, 60,000 lbs. yellow corn meal, 60,000 lbs. rolled oats, for delivery April through June.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—24-in. Robinson attrition mill. Complete with two 20 h.p. motors, starters, etc. In best of shape. J. C. Jindrich, Swaledale, Ia.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 90B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL—Bauer 19 in. with two 15 hp. G.E. motors and starting compensator. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wis.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 90B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Monitor 5-A combined grain and corn cleaner, in good condition. C. G. Wolf, North Liberty, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 4 cylinder Hart-Parr gas engine; One No. 3 Jay Bee mill; used V-belt drives of all kinds. Wenger Molasses Mixer Mfg. Co., Sabetha, Kan.

FOR SALE—Portable Case feed mill and model L Case motor, thoroughly reconditioned, ready for mounting on truck. Connorsville Feed & Grain, R. F. D. 2, Boyceville, Wis.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

FOR SALE—Seven inch Sprout-Waldron auger lift with Floor Pit, 30 feet up; 14 ft. over. Timken bearing. First class and ready for shipment. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

FOR SALE

One 3W22 Gruender complete with 60 h.p. motor; One 50 Blue Streak with or without motor; one 30 Blue Streak complete with motor, fan collector, and starter, 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

IOWA Feed mill equipment for sale. 3 Barnard & Leas Roller mills, 12, 18, 24 in., rollers, belting, buckets, pulleys, line shafting, hangers. 1 shop corn sheller; 1 sacking machine; 1 corn grader; Mt. Joy Material Co., Box 66, Bettendorf, Ia.

MILLS—MOTORS

22" Bauer direct motor driven attrition mill with starters \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type attrition mill, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Large stock of electric motors for mill and elevator service, all makes, types and sizes, all completely rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Write us on your requirements, we may have what you need. **ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO.**, 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE

One Pitless Western Sheller No. 23.
One Western Cleaner No. 33.
One Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Scale, 30,000 lbs.
One Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Scales, 10 bu.
One Internat'l Power Plant 6-60 hp. gas or oil.
One Internat'l Power Plant 4-45 hp. gas or oil.
One V-8 Power plant.
One 30 hp. electric motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 1,800 rpm. with starter box.
E. H. Morris Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE

No. 2 Niagara corn and cob separator.
Western corn sheller with fan.
Elevator with 11x5½ cups, 35 ft. centers, metal boot.
No. 3—10 section Plansifter.
2 B. & L. Purifiers.
Rolling screen.
No. 0 Niagara wheat separator, side shake.
2 Centrifugal reels.
2 Round reels.
19 Stands elevators with 3½x5" and 4x3½" cups.
Wheat scourers and bran dusters.
Fairbanks dormant scale.
Attractive prices.
T. A. McWilliams
1460 So. Second St. Louisville, Ky.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 50 bbl. Midget Marvel Flour mill and sacker; one No. 0 Invincible double special close scouring and separating machine. For quick sale \$600. Hageman Elvtr., Laurel, Mont.

FOR SALE—One Midget Marvel flour mill, 25-bbl.; one Cranson pol. machine and separator; one drop gear packer; quitting flour manufacture; bargain. Hadley Mill, Hadley, Mich.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt 40 hp. hammer mill; 25 hp. direct connected J. B.; also belt driven No. 3T J. B.; attrition mills all sizes; Ajac oat hullers; Richardson automatic shipping scale; mixers, etc. Anything for feed mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Affidavit of Weight
(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Copyright by Grain Builders Journal, Chicago

32 lbs. per bushel — OATS

600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00
650	20.31	660	20.63	670	20.94	680	21.26	690	21.58
700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.13
750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69
800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.63	830	25.94	840	26.26
850	26.58	860	26.89	870	27.21	880	27.52	890	27.84
900	28.13	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38
950	29.69	960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.63	990	30.94
1000	31.26	1010	31.58	1020	31.89	1030	32.21	1040	32.52
1050	32.84	1060	33.15	1070	33.47	1080	33.78	1090	34.10
1100	34.41	1110	34.72	1120	35.04	1130	35.35	1140	35.67
1150	35.98	1160	36.30	1170	36.61	1180	36.93	1190	37.24
1200	37.56	1210	37.87	1220	38.19	1230	38.50	1240	38.82
1250	39.13	1260	39.44	1270	39.76	1280	40.07	1290	40.39
1300	40.70	1310	41.01	1320	41.33	1330	41.64	1340	41.96
1350	42.27	1360	42.58	1370	42.90	1380	43.21	1390	43.53
1400	43.84	1410	44.15	1420	44.47	1430	44.78	1440	45.10
1450	45.41	1460	45.72	1470	46.04	1480	46.35	1490	46.67
1500	46.98	1510	47.30	1520	47.61	1530	47.93	1540	48.24
1550	48.56	1560	48.87	1570	49.19	1580	49.50	1590	49.82
1600	50.13	1610	50.44	1620	50.76	1630	51.07	1640	51.39
1650	51.70	1660	52.01	1670	52.33	1680	52.64	1690	52.96
1700	53.27	1710	53.58	1720	53.90	1730	54.21	1740	54.53
1750	54.84	1760	55.15	1770	55.47	1780	55.78	1790	56.10
1800	56.41	1810	56.72	1820	57.04	1830	57.35	1840	57.67
1850	57.98	1860	58.30	1870	58.61	1880	58.93	1890	59.24
1900	59.56	1910	59.87	1920	60.19	1930	60.50	1940	60.82
1950	61.13	1960	61.44	1970	61.76	1980	62.07	1990	62.39
2000	62.70	2010	63.01	2020	63.33	2030	63.64	2040	63.96
2050	64.27	2060	64.58	2070	64.90	2080	65.21	2090	65.53
2100	65.84	2110	66.15	2120	66.47	2130	66.78	2140	67.10
2150	67.41	2160	67.72	2170	68.04	2180	68.35	2190	68.67
2200	68.98	2210	69.30	2220	69.61	2230	69.93	2240	70.24
2250	70.56	2260	70.87	2270	71.19	2280	71.50	2290	71.82
2300	72.13	2310	72.44	2320	72.76	2330	73.07	2340	73.39
2350	73.70	2360	74.01	2370	74.33	2380	74.64	2390	74.96
2400	75.27	2410	75.58	2420	75.90	2430	76.21	2440	76.53
2450	76.84	2460	77.15	2470	77.47	2480	77.78	2490	78.10
2500	78.41	2510	78.72	2520	79.04	2530	79.35	2540	79.67
2550	79.98	2560	80.30	2570	80.61	2580	80.93	2590	81.24
2600	81.56	2610	81.87	2620	82.19	2630	82.50	2640	82.82
2650	83.13	2660	83.44	2670	83.76	2680	84.07	2690	84.39
2700	84.70	2710	85.01	2720	85.33	2730	85.64	2740	85.96
2750	86.27	2760	86.58	2770	86.90	2780	87.21	2790	87.53
2800	87.84	2810	88.15	2820	88.47	2830	88.78	2840	89.10
2850	89.41	2860	89.72	2870	90.04	2880	90.35	2890	90.67
2900	90.98	2910	91.30	2920	91.61	2930	91.93	2940	92.24
2950	92.56	2960	92.87	2970	93.19	2980	93.50	2990	93.82
3000	94.13	3010	94.44	3020	94.76	3030	95.07	3040	95.39
3050	95.70	3060	96.01	3070	96.33	3080	96.64	3090	96.96
3100	97.27	3110	97.58	3120	97.90	3130	98.21	3140	98.53
3150	98.84	3160	99.15	3170	99.47	3180	99.78	3190	100.10
3200	100.41	3210	100.72	3220	101.04	3230	101.35	3240	101.67
3250	101.98	3260	102.30	3270	102.61	3280	102.93	3290	103.24
3300	103.56	3310	103.87	3320	104.19	3330	104.50	3340	104.82
3350	105.13	3360	105.44	3370	105.76	3380	106.07	3390	106.39
3400	106.70	3410	107.01	3420	107.33	3430	107.64	3440	107.96
3450	108.27	3460	108.58	3470	108.90	3480	109.21	3490	109.53
3500	109.84	3510	110.15	3520	110.47	3530	110.78	3540	111.10
3550	111.41	3560	111.72	3570	112.04	3580	112.35	3590	112.67
3600	112.98	3610	113.30	3620	113.61	3630	113.93	3640	114.24
3650	114.56	3660	114.87	3670	115.19	3680	115.50	3690	115.82
3700	116.13	3710	116.44	3720	116.76	3730	117.07	3740	117.39
3750	117.70	3760	118.01	3770	118.33	3780	118.64	3790	118.96
3800	119.27	3810	119.58	3820	119.90	3830	120.21	3840	120.53
3850	120.84	3860	121.15	3870	121.47	3880	121.78	3890	122.10
3900	122.41	3910	122.72	3920	123.04	3930	123.35	3940	123.67
3950	123.98	3960	124.30	3970	124.61	3980	124.93	3990	125.24
4000	125.56	4010	125.87	4020	126.19	4030	126.50	4040	126.82
4050	127.13	4060	127.44	4070	127.76	4080	128.07	4090	128.39
4100	128.70	4110	129.01	4120	129.33	4130	129.64	4140	129.96
4150	130.27	4160	130.58	4170	130.90	4180	131.21	4190	131.53
4200	131.84	4210	132.15	4220	132.47	4230	132.78	4240	133.10
4250	133.41	4260	133.72	4270	134.04	4280	134.35	4290	134.67
4300	135.98	4310	136.30	4320	136.61	4330	136.93	4340	137.24
4350	137.56	4360	137.87	4370	138.19	4380	138.50	4390	138.82
4400	139.13	4410	139.44	4420	139.76	4430	140.07	4440	140.39
4450	140.70	4460	141.01	4470	141.33	4480	141.64	4490	141.96
4500	142.27	4510	142.58	4520	142.90	4530	143.21	4540	143.53
4550	144.41	4560	144.72	4570	145.04	4580	145.35	4590	145.67
4600	146.98	4610	147.30	4620	147.61	4630	147.93	4640	148.24
4650	149.56	4660	149.87	4670	150.19	4680	150.50	4690	150.82
4700	152.13	4710	152.44	4720	152.76	4730	153.07	4740	153.39
4750	154.70	4760	155.01	4770	155.33	4780	155.64	4790	155.96
4800	157.56	4810	157.87	4820	158.19	4830	158.50	4840	158.82
4850	160.13	4860	160.44	4870	160.76	4880	161.07	4890	161.39
4900	162.70	4910	163.01	4920	163.33	4930	163.64	4940	163.96
4950	165.27	4960	165.58	4970	165.90	4980	166.21	4990	166.53
5000	168.13	5010	168.44	5020	168.76	5030	169.07	5040	169.39
5050	170.70	5060	171.01	5070	171.33	5080	171.64	5090	171.96
5100	173.27	5110	173.58	5120	173.90	5130	174.21	5140	174.53
5150	176.13	5160	176.44	5170	176.76	5180	177.07	5190	177.39
5200	179.70	5210	180.01	5220	180.33	5230	180.64	5240	180.96
5250	182.27	5260	182.58	5270	182.90	5280	183.21	5290	183.53
5300	185.13	5310	185.44	5320	185.76	5330	186.07	5340	186.39
5350	187.70	5360	188.01	5370	188.33	5380	188.64	5390	188.96
5400	190.27	5410	190.58	5420	190.90	5430	191.21	5440	191.53
5450	192.84	5460	193.15	5470	193.47	5480	193.78	5490	194.10
5500	195.41	5510	195.72	5520	196.04	5530	196.35	5540	196.67
5550	197.98	5560	198.30	5570	198.61	5580	198.93	5590	199.24
5600	200.56	5610	200.87	5620	201.19	5630	201.50	5640	201.82
5650	203.13	5660	203.44	5670	203.76	5680	204.07	5690	204.39
5700	205.70	5710	206.01	5720	206.33	5730	206.64	5740	206.96
5750	208.27	5760	208.58	5770	208.90	5780	209.21	5790	209.53
5800	210.84	5810	211.15	5820	211.47	5830	211.78	5840	212.10
5850	213.41	5860	213.72	5870	214.04	5880	214.35	5890	214.67
5900	215.98	5910	216.30	5920	216.61	5930	216.93	5940	217.24
5950	218.56	5960	218.87	5970	219.19	5980	219.50	5990	219.82
6000	221.13	6010	221.44	6020	221.76	6030	222.07	6040	222.39
6050	223.70	6060	224.01	6070	224.33	6080	224.64	6090	224.96
6100	226.27	6110	226.58	6120	226.90	6130	227.21	6140	227.53
6150	228.84	6160	229.15	6170	229.47	6180	229.78	6190	230.10
6200	231.41	6210	231.72	6220	232.04	6230	232.35	6240	232.67
6250	233.98	6260	234.30	6270	234.61	6280	234.93	6290	235.24
6300	236.56	6310	236.87	6320	237.19	6330	237.50	6340	237.82
6350	239.13	6360	239.44	6370	239.76	6380	240.07	6390	240.39
6400	241.70	6410	242.01	6420	242.33	6430	242.64	6440	242.96
6450	244.27	6460	244.58	6470	244.90	6480	245.21	6490	245.53
650									



REXALL BELTS

are
long
lived
too

Contains no rubber. Prewar standards of workmanship and material maintained. Lower cost through longer trouble-free service.

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 SO. KILBOURN AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SOME RECORDS

Several 46" x 8-ply and 34" x 7-ply REXALL Leg Belts, installed in 1919, are still in operation.

A 26" x 6-ply REXALL Leg Belt installed in 1916, ran until 1936—20 years.

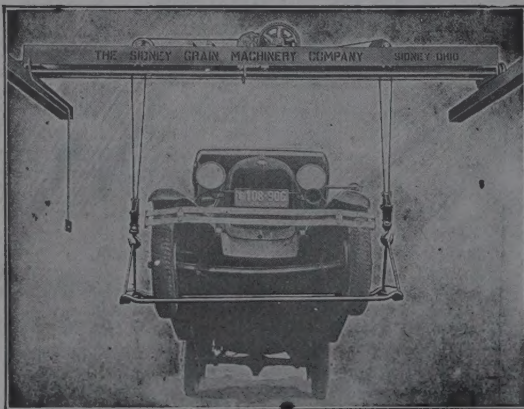
A 22" x 6-ply REXALL Leg Belt, installed September 8, 1925, is still in service.

Another 22" x 6-ply REXALL, installed August 7, 1925, is still in operation.

A 16" x 8-ply REXALL, installed June 28, 1939 on a Marine Leg—hardest possible leg service—outperformed all competitive belts.

Names on application

NOW!



You should anticipate your needs on grain elevator and feed mill machinery and repairs, and place your orders NOW. Priority delays make it impossible to insure quick shipment, but if your order is placed now, every effort will be made to get the equipment to you when you want it. And when you order

SIDNEY

grain elevator and feed mill machinery, you are purchasing equipment which has been giving satisfaction for over 50 years, equipment which has been improved to meet the demands of changing conditions, keeping the Sidney Line abreast of and ahead of present day requirements.

The Sidney Traveling Truck Dump (illustrated) contains many new and improved features. Sturdily built, easily installed; economical in operation.

You will want the Sidney Catalog in your files for permanent reference. A copy is yours for the asking, and Sidney Engineers will gladly assist you in working out your problems.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
Sidney, Ohio

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 10, 1943

MARKET forecasters are losing their graft while May corn sticks at the \$1 ceiling.

CEILINGS will have to be raised, here and there in response to pressure, and finally everywhere.

THE PRIORITIES Picture as cleared up by a W.P.B. analyst on another page is well worth perusing.

MUCH credit to the unselfish association officers who are willing to stand for re-election in these troublous times.

SHIPPERS ADVISORY BOARDS could increase their usefulness by including common carrier trucking in their scope.

FARMERS who dump weevil infested grain into an elevator should be docked double for the pests soon scatter to all parts of the house, necessitating thoro fumigation. Weevil multiply so fast in mild temperatures all contents of an elevator are soon infested.

ASSURE the customer that your purpose in asking for a credit statement is to place him among the preferred customers.

REPORTING fire damage by wire to W.P.B. within five days as explained elsewhere is helpful in obtaining priorities.

COUNTRY grain dealers who have learned to buy grain right seldom experience any difficulty in disposing of their purchase at a profit.

OKLAHOMA "SOONERS" were angels compared with a few corn traders who are attempting to jump the gun before announcement of the boosted corn ceiling.

THOROUGHLY cleaning and mixing grain for shipment reduces the low grades, does away with discounts, appeals and demurrage and increases the cash returns.

SHIPPERS who persist in making over drafts on consignments do not show much confidence in the consignees. If you do not trust your present receiver better change, and bear in mind that confidence begets confidence.

CUSTODIANS of grain taken by C.C.C. in satisfaction of loans are duty bound to maintain the identity of the collateral. Bailees often get in trouble by shipping out grain stored with them and recent investigations disclose that some bins supposed to be full are empty.

BONUSES to farmers neglect other sections of the community deserving of rewards for conducting their business efficiently. Why not a government bonus for the shipper who avoids mixing grain, who loads evenly and encourages production by paying a premium for better grain?

THE FACT THAT EIGHT of the 15 fires reported in this number resulted in the total destruction of the structure where the fire started suggests greater vigilance on the part of property owners, as some plants have been found burning at so many different points as to suggest sabotage.

THE FOUR ACCIDENTS reported in our news columns this number to elevator workmen reflect lack of care on the part of old employees and the lack of warning to new workmen who are not familiar with the hazards of elevator work. One accident, naturally the result of overcrowded storage facilities everywhere, was the overloading of three floors of a warehouse with an unusual stock of feed and seeds, which crashed through three floors of a poorly supported structure and crushed a new workman in the basement.

WHITE CORN demand continues to exceed the supply and all grades command a premium of 10 to 13 cts. a bushel in central markets. Posting prominently prices bid for No. 2 white should stimulate the interest of your farmers in planting white corn and bring more white corn growers to your elevator.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY experienced by many prospective improvers in obtaining priority orders and certificates of necessity, some grain merchants are able to obtain materials and equipment for constructing new facilities for handling and grinding grain, as is reflected in our news columns this number.

THE FEED TRADE never was in a state of greater flux than at present, what with a multiplicity of regulations, an unprecedented demand for feed and the certainty that by no legerdemain can a bureaucratic order increase feed production. Feed mixers are flocking to the trade associations for information and protection.

THE PERSISTENT DEMAND for more and more feedstuffs including oil meals and cakes and all ingredients greatly increases the demand for corn. Feeders are in such urgent need of feed for livestock that they ignore ceiling prices and buy from their neighbors without paying any attention to Washington regulations.

THE GRAIN CARRYING RAILROADS are experiencing so much difficulty in obtaining a fresh supply of grain doors they are urgently appealing to grain shippers to take better care of their grain doors and avoid using so many or so large nails in anchoring each board to the door casings. Some shippers are already experiencing difficulty in obtaining empties when they desire to load a car, and waste in the use of grain doors may further handicap the shipment of grain when the market is high.

A PEAK in grain traffic was reached the week of Feb. 16, when 52,024 cars were loaded with grain and grain products. Altho this is followed by a slight drop to 50,651 the week ending Feb. 27 it is far above the 34,058 cars loaded in the like week two years ago. The heavy grain loading is noteworthy considering the decrease in merchandise loading from 159,365 cars two years ago to 93,767 the last week of February. The way the railroads have gone over the hump in traffic must be disconcerting to the bureaucrats in Washington who have been predicting that a breakdown in rail transportation was impending. The implication in their erroneous forecast was that the government might have to take over the railroads.

THE MORE COUNTRY grain buyers persist in trying to get even with one another the more they get at odds, and the greater the disturbance in the business conditions in the area surrounding their elevator. Dealers who try to promote friendly relations with their competitors find it much easier to conduct business at a profit and they avoid stirring up trouble that often results in heavy losses to their neighbors.

DISTRIBUTORS OF brewers and distillers grain should be able to profit by the experience of a Buffalo handler of wet grains who discovered a spontaneous fire in a 60-ft. steel storage bin full of distillers grain. This fire emphasizes the need of greater vigilance in preventing the burning of damp grain. In this case much of the grain was saved by cutting a hole in the side of the steel tank with an acetylene torch and letting grain run out.

Look Out for Strange Truckers

One of the old, highly respected milling firms of West Virginia has suffered a heavy loss because of its over abundant supply of confidence in human nature.

Truckers hauling grain from Indiana crossed the palm of the miller's weighman so generously that his scale tickets showed receipt of grain greatly in excess of the weight actually delivered, and, naturally, in the course of a year this conspiracy led to the miller paying for much more grain than he received.

The prosecuting attorney reports that the miller paid for 1,200,630 lbs. of grain, but received only 728,180 lbs. The value of grain not delivered is estimated by the prosecuting attorney at \$28,723.60. The Indiana truckers and the weighman are now under bond awaiting trial.

Of course, every grain dealer doing business with truckers will immediately clean his spectacles thoroughly, look every trucker who approaches his plant square in the eye and watch every move.

The nomadic character of the trucker's business seems to rob many of them of all sense of responsibility. Seldom is their home address or name known by grain dealers they swindle, and they suspect that they will never be found out. It is much safer to have a complete record not only of the trucker's previous history, but the truck license and the truck's description should always be obtained. Some truckers indulge in the common practice of carrying several sets of license plates and changing them when they deem it advisable to hide their identity. If you must deal with strange truckers get full particulars regarding each one before trusting any of them.

Frequently our news columns have disclosed one of their common practices, viz., to conduct business honestly for a year or two and then swindle the dealer who has trusted them, for a large amount.

Dealer Advisory Com'ites

The idea of a dealer advisory com'ite was taken up by many manufacturers during the two and one-half decades between World War I and World War II. It was found a highly successful means of cooperation between manufacturing and sales organizations that worked to the mutual benefit of both. It saved manufacturers from costly mistakes and gave dealers products that minimized sales resistance because they were designed to meet customer needs.

In the sellers market created by the World War II it is possible that this type of cooperation may fall by the way side. But the need for it will come again, and busy manufacturers and processors and dealers would do well to give it a preparatory thought or two.

Basically, continuing good will and profitable business comes from policies that lead to beneficial results for each link in the chain of manufacture and distribution from the source to and including the final consumer. If the farmer makes money, the dealer from whom he buys will make money, the distributor supplying the dealer will profit and the distributor's source will gain. Dealer advisory com'ites are key contacts in the chain.

Wage Increase Limited to Grain Processors

The increase from 30c to 40c in the minimum hourly wage effective Mar. 1 applies only to processors of foods such as flour and feeds made from grain and not to the handlers of the grain who do not process.

Thus, employees in a grain elevator are covered if the operations are performed in connection with a milling operation. They are not covered if employed in a commercial grain elevator.

The order effective Mar. 1 does not enlarge the scope of the Wage and Hour law. Thus country grain elevator employees continue to be exempt under the "area of production" rule, or the "retail selling" ruling, unless the principal part of their work is the grinding or mixing of feed that goes into interstate commerce.

Harking back to the original Fair Labor Standards Act and the regulation by Administrator Fleming that went into effect April 1, 1941, abandoning the 10-mile limit to the area of production and 7 as the number of employees, the definition then established still governs, which is that employees engaged in establishments having ten or fewer employees in the exempt operations and drawing the commodities from farms in the general vicinity, are exempt, unless as stated in the foregoing the principal part of their work is the grinding or mixing of feed that goes into interstate commerce.

It is a year now since the Grain Prod-

ucts Industry Committee recommended the 40-cent wage; and it comes rather late to make it effective now, when war industries are offering higher pay, so much so, that more than a score of feed millers in the Southwest now are asking permission to raise wages.

The Grain Dealer's Opportunity

The rapid disappearance of all surplus stocks of grain, and especially of feed wheat, combined with increased demands for food, has resulted in hysterical calls from the U. S. Dept. of Agri. for greatly increased production of all grains and seeds.

Country elevator operators will be glad to help in the marketing of larger crops of all grains and will exhibit their usual enterprise and vigilance in supplying their farm customers with clean, plump seed of varieties well adapted to soil and climate. Cultivating poor plants from dirty, shrivelled seed of indifferent varieties has seldom brot satisfactory crops, even tho soil and weather were most favorable.

The more intelligent care exercised in the selection and preparation of seed, the greater the reward certain to accrue to the seed dealer and the planter. Greater yields of better grain are urgently needed now to promote the production of more food for a rationed world and grain dealers generally will be glad to help.

The Texas Explosions of Grain Dust

The disastrous explosion of grain dust in the elevator at Saginaw, Tex., again emphasizes the folly of constructing any part of a grain storage house designed to be fire resisting with wood partitions, platforms, roofs, or other parts, because no structure can be properly classified as fire resistive when any portion of it is constructed of inflammable material.

The loss at the Saginaw plant occasioned by the burning of the wood roof will, no doubt, exceed the damage to the concrete bins by the force of the dust explosion but the damage to grain by water will be even greater.

The rectangular formation of the Saginaw elevator was unique, in fact we have no record of any similar arrangement in the construction of grain warehouses anywhere in the world.

Unfortunately the headhouse which was the scene of the first explosion at Saginaw was so badly damaged as to be put out of commission and new facilities for removing the grain from the exposed storage bins were necessary in order to save the grain.

One factor contributing to conditions favorable to an explosion was the prevailing high temperature (85° above) and dry condition of the old wheat being handled. The drier any grain when handled the greater the abrasion and the greater the dust.

Elevator Fires in 1942

Grain elevator owners will find much encouragement along the line of fire prevention and fire extinguishment in the annual report of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., on its experience with fires in grain elevators during the year 1942.

Sixty-six elevator fires were reported, 24 of them being total losses, of which 15 occurred at night and 9 in the day time.

In the matter of partial loss 32 occurred in the day time and ten at night. The much greater number of partial loss is reflected by the vigilance of elevator workers in watching the property entrusted to their care. Every property owner is anxious to reduce all fire losses because he knows that any reduction effected will bring about a reduction in his cost of fire insurance.

The 41 day time losses resulted in the loss of \$89,945, while the 25 night time losses, of which 15 caused a total loss, resulted in losses aggregating \$95,410.

Doubtless, some of the night time losses were directly responsible for the day time operation of overloaded or poorly lubricated machinery and calls for a more general use of lubrication and fire alarms.

Fires which occur in the day time when employees are generally working about the plant attract attention and are frequently extinguished before much damage is done. As more plants are equipped with buckets and barrels of non-freezable solution more fires are extinguished in their incipency and more elevator property is saved from the flames.

The Grain Dealers National reports that three of its fires last year were extinguished by the use of barrels and buckets and 11 were put out by fire extinguishers. Some of these fires were held in check until the arrival of the local fire department and 18 plants, which were insured for \$234,340, were saved.

The insurance on the 42 plants which were saved from total destruction thus preventing a loss of \$444,950 resulted in an actual loss of only \$13,121.

The known causes of the 66 fire losses are grievously small in number. If careful investigation could result in a definite determination of the cause of each fire, it would surely prove of great help to elevator owners who are prompted by the experience of others to inspect their plants more fully and frequently and thereby protect their plants from similar disaster.

The credit granted property owners on their premium account for the installation of lightning protection is such that none can afford not to avail themselves of it. Five losses were caused by

lightning or high voltage on power wires. Three losses were on elevators not rodded or grounded against lightning.

One fire which caused a loss of \$7,359 was in an elevator which was thought to have been protected against lightning. It may have been that the grounding was not deep enough to encounter moisture.

The known inside causes of 47 fires credits motors with starting one and causing a loss of \$9,668.

Sparks credited to friction in machinery and a shaft through a bin wall were each credited with one fire. The loss occasioned by running a shaft through a bin wall amounted to \$15,401, which is enough to discourage owners indulging in this hazardous installation.

Friction of belt on pulleys was credited with causing nine losses, but as workmen are generally present when machinery is in operation the amount of the nine losses was only \$100.

The losses credited to heating hazards such as gas stoves, hot air furnaces, smoke pipes, and overheated or defective chimneys aggregate \$18,802. The six losses credited to heating hazards could have been prevented through more vigilant inspection of the office heating equipment.

Internal combustion engines were credited with two losses aggregating \$1,777. Inasmuch as few gas engines are still in use as compared with the large number of motors now employed the two fires suggest that this class of power producers requires more vigilant watching.

Seven of the fires were credited to spontaneous combustion, four in ground feed.

The "no smoking" signs now decorating the entrance to many grain elevators help much to reduce the losses due to smoking, but one elevator fire was known to have been caused by this hazard, so all users of "no smoking" signs can rest assured that their posted signs are working continually to save their property from the flames.

When we look back 30 years we are delighted at the disappearance of two prolific causes of elevator fires which led all others 30 to 50 years ago. They are locomotive sparks which found a warm welcome in dry curled shingles and lightning which easily located unprotected elevators.

The more general installation of fire fighting equipment in isolated country elevators and the correction of known fire hazards combined with vigilance of everyone interested in the saving of elevators from fire has contributed largely to the pleasing reduction in the number of elevator fires as well as in the amount of fire losses.

Grain Buyers' Wheat Quota Records

As a step toward insuring adequate food and feed supplies for the Nation's war effort, the Secretary of Agriculture suspended wheat marketing quotas for the 1943 crop on Feb. 23. Accordingly, marketing quotas on the 1941 and 1942 crops are terminated and producers who have *excess wheat stored* may now obtain a release of the wheat from storage and market or otherwise dispose of it *without* the payment of the penalty.

M. E. Dodd, Director of Western Division, advises us that "Effective Feb. 23, duties and responsibilities of elevator operators, under the wheat marketing quota provisions in connection with the collection of penalties, the keeping of records, and the preparation and submittal of reports, are concluded. However, buyers are not relieved from the maintenance of the records concerning the purchase of wheat from producers prior to Feb. 23, as required by the wheat marketing quota provisions. Any penalty collected with respect to the purchase of wheat from producers must be forwarded with the proper records to the treasurer of the county committee."

Voting Stock in Excess of Permitted Ownership

The Howard Circuit Court decided Jan. 12 in favor of defendants in the suit involving the right to vote stock in the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of Windfall, Ind.

The by-laws prohibited anyone from owning more than 40 shares, yet the defendants owned and voted more than 40 shares each, electing R. B. Miller, Carl Scudder, A. W. Berger, June Mitchell and Frank Curry directors.

The court held that stock ownership was one matter and voting power another, that altho the by-laws limited the stock of any individual to 40 shares and provided that if any of them wished to sell their stock they give the directors the first opportunity to buy it, there was no time limit fixed for such a sale and no reference as to how the value might be placed on the stock.

Thus, Judge Jump ruled, a member would be entitled to vote all his stock, tho he owned more than 40 shares.

Discrimination in Buying to Injure Competitor

The Supreme Court of Iowa on Feb. 16 reversed the ruling of the O'Brien District Court in the suit by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n against the Quaker Oats Co. petitioning for an injunction to restrain the Quaker Oats Co. from alleged violation of Sections 9885 and 9886 of the Code of Iowa relating to unfair discrimination in sales.

The lower court granted the defendant's motion to dismiss the petition.

The Supreme Court held the petition should not have been dismissed.

The Supreme Court said "Plaintiff's petition not only alleges that the acts complained of were with the intention of injuring the business of the plaintiff, destroying competition and preventing plaintiff from purchasing grain and selling merchandise, but also in general alleges malice, irreparable injury and special injury to plaintiff different to any injury that might be sustained by the general public as the result of such acts. These are equitable grounds which MAY BE recognized as a basis for a claim for injunction independent of the statute.

"Plaintiff has set out a course of action such as entitles him to a hearing thereon in court.

"If the facts sustain the allegation of the petition such an injunction CAN BE granted."

The case goes back to the O'Brien District Court for trial.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Ceiling on Recognized Market?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is Quincy, Ill., recognized by the O.P.A. as a cash grain market? Many corn sales are being held in the immediate surrounding territory. The last sale was at \$1.12 per bushel, which is far above our supposed ceiling. We are finding it rather difficult to purchase corn at a price that would allow resale on basis of the Chicago ceiling.—Pape & Loos Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.

Ans.: Taking this up with the Illinois regional office of the O.P.A. we were informed that they did not know and would take it up with Washington; but have heard nothing since.

The O.P.A. Illinois office stated that grain men themselves ought to know whether a city was a recognized cash grain market.

Our own opinion is that Quincy is not a recognized cash grain market, as it has no grain exchange or board of trade, and only two or three grain handling firms. Therefore, Quincy prices on corn are not controlled directly.

Grain Products Industry Wage Increase

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the effect of the wage increase to 40c per hour minimum, effective Mar. 1, on country elevators, and small feed mills doing an intra-state business?—A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.

Ans.: Under the wage-hour law, labor was to enjoy a gradual increase in its hourly rate of pay, and a minimum rate of 40c per hour in the grain products industry was to have been reached in 1946.

But a year ago the Wage-Hour Division appointed a Grain Products Industry Com'te of 21 members to consider and recommend an increase earlier. On this com'te were 7 members from labor, 7 members from the general public, and 7 members from the grain products industry. The com'te met, briefly considered the matter, and the majority voted to increase the minimum hourly wage rate in the grain products industry to 40c per hour on Mar. 1, 1943.

Simplest way to explain the application is: If you enjoyed exemption from the dictates of the wage-hour act before Mar. 1, you enjoy exemption from this latest basic increase. If you were operating under the wage-hour act before Mar. 1, you are required to increase the minimum rate of pay to employees affected to 40c per hour.

Thus, few country shippers, or country feed mills doing an intra-state business, are affected by the new ruling. Flour mills and larger feed mills, employing 8 or more, and doing an interstate business, are affected.

Southeastern millers have asked that Nashville, Tenn., be used as a basing point for the millfeed floor price.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

Mar. 15, 16. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Apr. 16, 17. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, California Hotel, Fresno, Cal.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

Soy Meal Ceiling Raised

The Commodity Credit Corporation has raised by \$1 the ceiling on the price of soybean oil meal, basis Decatur, Ill.

Effective Feb. 27 the price is \$33.50 per ton, bulk.

Differential provided over the \$33.50 ceiling for l.c.l. shipments is \$3.50 per ton. Maximum price authorized in the Pacific Coast area is \$42.89, bulk, with freight balance plus tax from plant to destination. O.P.A. bag differentials and l.c.l. addition of \$3.50 may be added.

In the cotton states area the authorized price is \$33.50, f.o.b. plant, for sales in the following states: Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas. The authorized bulk price to other states in this area is \$34.50, plus bag and \$3.50 l.c.l. differentials.

The ruling on soybean oil meal places the current ceiling at the level it would have reached next June under the C.C.C.-processor contracts, just as the authorization to processors to buy beans at \$1.66 beginning Feb. 27 instead of the former support price of \$1.62 simply advances the peak level for bean prices by three months.

The price of \$1.66 per bushel will not apply to any beans C.C.C. itself buys from county committees or to any beans bought for C.C.C. by country warehouses which have contracts with the government for such purchases. On such sales, the original, progressive price scale will apply.

The reason for this, according to C.C.C.'s grain division, is that Commodity Credit Corp. does not want to buy any beans but, instead, wants all beans to go to processors. Therefore, the agency is giving processors a differential over C.C.C.'s price so these buyers will have sufficient advantage to force farmers to sell to them rather than to C.C.C.

The entire purpose of the price ceiling is to give farmers no alternative but to sell beans now rather than hold them for the higher June prices originally offered.

Mar. 4 it was announced that the support price in 1943 will be \$1.70 per bushel for No. 2 green and yellow soybeans of 14 per cent moisture. Base price for black mixed beans is \$1.50 per bushel.

A sliding scale of prices moving above and below the base is to be provided for beans with less and more moisture content, thus providing for higher prices as moisture decreases, and lower levels as the moisture increases.

New contracts will be written with processors, to allow the \$1.70 payment.

Farmers participating in the program must plant not less than 90 per cent of their war crop goal. To be eligible for loan, soybeans must grade No. 4 or better with respect to factors other than moisture and have a moisture content of not more than 14 per cent. Soybeans grading weevily or which are musty, sour, heating, or which have any objectionable foreign odor, shall not be eligible for loan.

Loans will be made thru Jan. 1, 1944, and will mature on demand but in no event later than Apr. 30, 1944. Consent for the storage of soybeans on farms until July 1, 1944, will be required. A storage allowance of seven cents a bushel will be advanced at the time a loan is completed and will be included in the amount of the note. Should the borrower fail to store the soybeans until Apr. 30, 1944 (except for the calling of loans), a refund of 1 to 5 cents per bushel, depending upon date of termination of storage, will be required of the borrower.

The national goal for soybeans is 12,000,000

acres, against 10,800,000 acres harvested for beans in 1942, when the crop totaled 210,000,000 bus. Loans had been made on 1942 soybeans on 3,400,000 bus. thru Feb. 13, 1943.

Feed Wheat Price Raised

The House agriculture committee on Mar. 3 reported a bill to allow sale of 100,000,000 bus. of government-owned wheat for stock feed, but only if the price is held at corn parity.

Hitherto the Commodity Credit Corporation has been selling its wheat for feed at 85 per cent of parity; but its stock of 125,000,000 bus. so allotted has been exhausted.

The action of the committee is a defeat for the administration, which desired to sell at 85 per cent of parity.

Full corn parity would raise the price of feed wheat at Chicago from 83c to \$1.08 per bushel.

J. A. McConnell, of Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Feed Industry Council, was among the many urging the committee to permit the sale of an additional 100,000,000 bus. He said "Many feed mills are closed because of shortage of supplies. Suppliers are out of the market. If additional wheat is made available it will relieve acute needs for feed."

Report Fire to W. P. B. within 5 Days

An owner expecting to ask for priorities for replacement must report fire or damage to buildings or plant within five days to the War Production Board.

This requirement arises from Conservation Order L-41, of Feb. 19, covering all construction.

The prohibition against construction does not apply where:

Industrial or other restricted construction, not specifically listed on Schedule B, damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God or the public enemy, where the immediate reconstruction thereof is necessary for the prosecution of the war or the protection of public health or safety; Provided, That within five days of the damage or destruction notice thereof is given by telegraph to the War Production Board setting forth (a) the cause of the damage or destruction, (b) the function of the structure or project which has been damaged or destroyed, (c) the type of construction, (d) why immediate reconstruction or restoration is necessary, and (e) the estimated cost of reconstruction; And provided further, That within two weeks of the giving of such telegraphic notice, Form PD-200 is filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section.

Nothing contained in this subparagraph (8) shall be interpreted as a commitment that priorities assistance will be accorded to any particular construction authorized by the provisions of this subparagraph and the Director General for Operations may at any time either order said construction to cease or require any modification thereof that seems to him to be proper.

Referring to "other restricted construction" in the foregoing, Curtis E. Calder, director-general for operations, has issued interpretation No. 1, as follows:

A structure to be used primarily for the storage of farm products which are produced by a person other than the proprietor of such structure shall be interpreted to be "other restricted construction."

Grasshopper and chinch bug control on an extensive scale is planned for Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Flaxseed used by oil mills in 1942 totaled 49,863,607 bus., against 44,856,393 bus. in 1941, and 31,559,679 bus. in 1940, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce. The disappearance of linseed oil in 1942 was 861,489,000 pounds, the largest on record.

Commercial stocks of domestic grain at United States markets on Dec. 26 were, in bushels, wheat 246,150,720; corn, 41,981,545; oats, 10,001,327; rye, 19,686,702; barley, 10,925,196, and flaxseed, 3,601,460. Stocks of United States grain in store in bond in Canada were, wheat, 186,099; corn, 3,559,271; oats, none; and rye, 23,548 bus., as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Two More Destructive Explosions of Grain Dust

On the evening of February 23d as the day shift, consisting of the superintendent and 18 men checked out, an explosion of grain dust occurred in the head house of the 4,000,000-bu. elevator of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. at Saginaw, eight miles north of Ft. Worth, Tex. The electric clock in the office stopped at 8:19 p.m. when the wire was broken. The day had been one of unseasonable temperature, the thermometer having reached about 85 degrees, while the humidity was low.

Three hours later a second explosion occurred at the diagonal corner of the rectangular arrangement of the reinforced concrete storage tanks and spread through the conveyor tunnels under both rows of the tanks radiating from that corner of the rectangle, as was clearly evidenced by all belt loading spouts being turned away from the corner. The walls of some empty bins were badly damaged while the walls of the filled bins remained uninjured. The roof over the enclosed storage space was wrecked and set afire by the second explosion.

The grain storage facilities, adjacent to the flour mill were formed by 92 reinforced concrete tanks arranged in the form of a rectangle 121 ft. x 281 ft. and 100 ft. high. The cylindrical bins were 18 ft. inside diameter. All concrete bins had closed tops and were surmounted by a conveyor gallery. The space between the cylindrical bins was utilized to form smaller storage bins. The grain was removed from these tanks by conveyor belts running through a tunnel carrying the grain to the workhouse at the northwest corner of the storage section.

Last year the plant was so pressed for storage room that bulk storage warehouse No. 3 was formed by building a wood truss roof 55 ft. above the floor of the space enclosed by the rectangle of circular bins. This warehouse contained a heavy concrete floor and underneath was a tunnel for removing the grain 7 ft. wide by 9 ft. high, being covered by wood so as to facilitate the removal of all bulk grain contained therein.

At the time of the explosion bagged grain had been piled high along the cylindrical bins on the long sides of the rectangle and other bagged grain piled just inside the first, second and third rows so as to minimize the pressure of bulk grain against the walls of the cylindrical bins. Something over 1,000,000 bus. of bulk grain had been stored under the wood roof of the rectilinear enclosure.

The damage to the empty concrete tanks was

large. The wood truss roof over Warehouse No. 3 and the grain burned for three days. The firemen in attempting to put out the fire flooded the grain under the wood roof and soon exhausted the supply of water in the two overhead tanks on the roof of the workhouse. However, neither the fire nor the explosion extended to the power house, adjoining the workhouse and on beyond to the cleaning department, the flour mill and the warehouses.

The appraisal of the loss has not yet been completed, but it is estimated at more than \$5,000,000.

Three men were seriously injured and burned, and two others suffered slight injuries from burns and bruises.

A huge slab of concrete was blown more than 100 ft. and crushed the automobile of the night engineer.

The Burrus Company had just completed arrangements for the construction of two new storage annexes which were designed to store 7,000,000 bus. of grain, and this work as well as the repairs to the damaged storage will no doubt, be started soon so as to be ready for the movement of the 1943 crop.

Man Days Spent on Questionnaires

A majority of industrial concerns from which the Division of Industrial Economics of The National Industrial Conference Board has obtained specific data on the subject spent over 1,000 man days each in 1942 answering questionnaires and filing reports required by the government.

Half of these firms found it necessary to devote 5,000 or more man days to this work, according to the Board. The highest figure reported was 18,000 man days.

Many other executives consulted by the Board in the course of a special inquiry just completed were unable to provide exact figures but were emphatic in their assertions that this paper work was and is very burdensome.

As a seer into the future the prize must be awarded to our Secretary of Agriculture. Wallace has issued the dictum that the synthetic rubber factories must be dismantled as quickly as the war is won.

Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Meet

Not since the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n was organized 66 years ago has it had so large an attendance as greeted John K. Westberg, executive of the O. P. A., Feb. 19 in the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

MR. WESTBERG said that there have never been reasonable margins on feeds, and pointed out, as an example, that poultry feeds have carried higher margins than have cattle feeds. Honest price control, he continued, can only be built on facts, which must be supplied by the industry. He expressed his appreciation for the co-operation that has been extended in the past by both the milling and feed industries.

Mr. Westberg predicted that the production of meat scrap and tankage this year will be materially reduced, and that the country may have only a 50% supply of fish meal, especially if the navy feels it necessary to acquire more boats.

He pointed out how absurd it was to have established a ceiling price of \$20 a ton for loose alfalfa hay on the farms in three western states, as the result is that other states are pouring hay into them. The only answer, he concluded, is national price ceilings.

A. H. KRUEGER of the Millers National Federation explained the Controlled Materials Plan, pointing out that after Mar. 31 the AA-1 rating will apply to millers to their advantage, and it was hoped this rating would be interpreted to apply to feed manufacturers.

H. C. KANDEL of the State College declared a feed shortage had been created by the great increase in numbers of livestock and poultry.

Kansas Raises Inspection Fee

The Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department has lost a number of its valuable men because the revenues of the Department did not justify meeting salaries offered by industries.

Accordingly, the Department has had introduced in the legislature House Bill No. 311 to increase the fees. It proposes to increase the fee for inspecting grain in carloads from 90c to \$1 per car; truckload, from 75c to 85c; weighing carloads, from 90c to \$1 per car.

When the revolving fund reaches a maximum of \$150,000 instead of \$100,000, as at present, the fees for inspection or weighing would be reduced to 85c in place of 75c as at present.

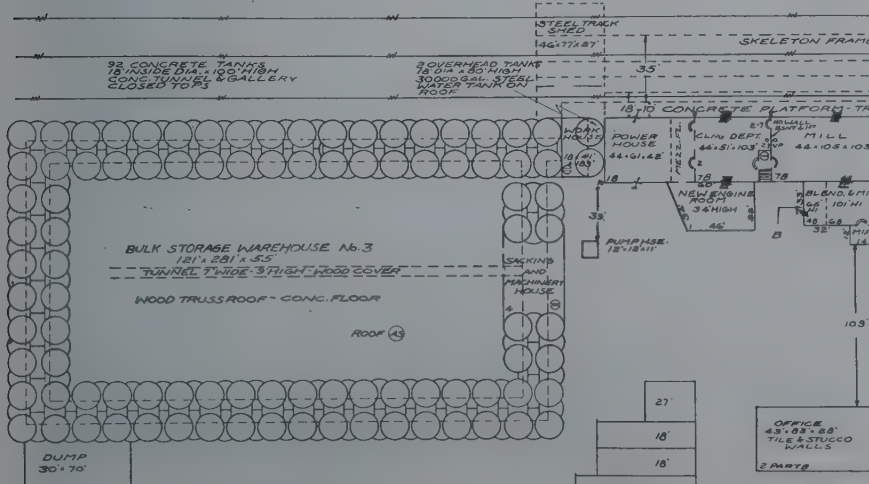
The bill is under general orders on the house calendar.

Food Deliveries to Allies

The Department of Agriculture has reported that the Food Distribution Administration delivered 5,730,000,000 pounds of food and other agricultural commodities for shipment to the Allies during 1942, making a total of 9,224,000,000 pounds since the beginning of Lend-Lease operations in March, 1941. Food deliveries under Lend-Lease in 1942 were less than 6% of the total United States food supply in that year.

The beginning of food shipments to Russia during 1942 reflected substantial increases in deliveries of many commodities, particularly meats, fats and oils, and some grain products. Virtually all deliveries in 1941 went to Britain and the British dominions. In 1942 about 76 per cent of the total was for the British, 23 per cent for the Russians, and the remaining amount for Polish, Yugoslavian, and Greek war victims and for French North Africa. In December, for the first time, deliveries to the Russians were greater than those to the British.

Deliveries of fruit, vegetable and grain products were somewhat smaller during 1942 than in the 1941 Lend-Lease period. This was due in part to the higher degree of concentration in which foodstuffs were delivered. Deliveries of vitamin products increased tenfold, and agricultural seeds in an even higher ratio.



Ground Plan of Burrus Storage Elevator at Saginaw, Tex.

The New Elevator of Port of the Dalles, Ore.

The splendid improvement in the channel of the turbulent Columbia River has been quickly followed by the rapid construction of bulk grain handling facilities along its banks. The 500,000 bushel frame elevator illustrated on our outside front cover was hardly completed before an agitation was started to bond Wasco County, Oregon, for \$150,000 to build a 500,000 bushel annex at The Dalles and a special election will be held March 23 to learn the wishes of the voters. It is expected that construction will begin early next month in order to provide ample facilities to care for the 1943 crop of wheat which promises to be larger than ever.

The 59-bin cribbed elevator was built on 72 concrete caissons, sunk to solid rock. It is 38x227'7"x80'6" with a cupola 18'x105'x32'6" high, all covered with 26 gauge galvanized iron.

The 8,000 bus leg as well as the two 4,000 bus legs are equipped with 54-inch head pulleys lagged with rubber. Two legs carry 10x6 inch Calumet cups and one 16x7 inch Calumet cups. Both legs are equipped with Howell-Winters head drives and Century motors.

The commodious driveway is 20'x66'6"x18' high, and houses a 30-ton 34'x9" Fairbanks dump scale and a Howell Dump.

Grain is carried from the storage bins on a 30-inch belt conveyor through tunnel under railroad and gallery on wood trestle to a tunnel under the dock warehouse, thence to a leg with boat loading spout suspended from a boom to facilitate loading grain into boats at different levels.

Grain is conveyed to and from the storage annex on 30-inch rubber conveyor belts. Power is transmitted to conveyor belts by V-belt motor drives.

All bearings are of the roller type. A Howell electric manlift affords easy access to all floors of the cupola.

The track shed is 20x50x21 feet high. A six car electric car puller with drum and cable for pulling backtowing cable expedites the spotting of loaded and empty cars.

The jump leg at the water end of the belt conveyor is approximately 45' in height, and is equipped with 14x7" Calumets cups mounted on 15" width belt.

The head pulley is a 48" diameter rubber lagged pulley driven by a 20 horsepower F-M, totally enclosed fan cooled motor, mounted on a Howell-Winters, type X Direct Elevator Leg Drive. The dock spout is a 14", of telescoping type, hung from a swivel boom, operated from the dock platform with a double set of hand operated winches by cable.

With the exception of the distributor, all belt-ing, equipment and machinery was supplied by R. R. Howell Co.

The elevator was designed and constructed by the Hogsenson Construction Co. for the Port of The Dalles. It has been leased to the Continental Grain Co.

Deferment for Farm Workers

The Senate military affairs committee on Mar. 2 voted blanket deferment of farm workers from military service. The bill provides that:

"Until January, 1944, every registrant who is regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor on a farm or whose principal occupation consists of employment on a farm in connection with the production or harvesting of any agricultural commodity shall, while he continues to be so engaged or employed, be deferred from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States; and until Jan. 1, 1944, no such registrant shall leave such occupation or endeavor or cease to be employed in connection with such production or harvesting unless, prior thereto, he requests his Selective Service local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section (A) (2), determines, that it is in the best interests of the war effort for him to engage in some other occupation or endeavor to be employed in some other work or to become a member of such land or naval forces; provided, that each man who is deferred pursuant to this sub-section shall receive from his Selective Service local board at the time of such deferment a certificate stating that such deferment has been found by such board to be in the best interests of the war effort."

Present indications are that an advance of only 1 to 3 cents over the loan rate plus the accumulated charges is sufficient to cause a heavy increase in marketings.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Careful Coopering Helps to Get Satisfactory Weights

[From an address by Weighmaster J. A. Schmitz before the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

The members of the Board of Trade Weighing Department have much in common with the men who operate the elevators and industries in the Chicago switching district. While the matter of weights is *not* one of the headaches of the Superintendents Ass'n, yet the Superintendents of our grain handling plants are vitally interested in weights, if for no other reason than that good weights attract grain shipments to the market and volume is desirable to all of us.

It is true that the price paid is the prime factor in attracting grain to a market; it is also true that the market that has a reputation for good weights has a definite advantage, for wherever the prices offered are close together, the good weight market receives the preference.

We of the Weighing Department are quite willing to take credit for the prestige that comes to our market because of our standing in the matter of correct weights, but we are also quite willing to credit the men who operate the elevators and industries in the Chicago district with the measure of credit due them because of their whole-hearted cooperation. Their cooperation has lightened our labors, but, more important, it has aided our efforts to make Chicago weights still more dependable.

The supervision of grain weighing is more than merely reading the scale beam, as you know our certificate reads: "The contents of this car was weighed under the supervision of this Department." This, to me, means that all of the car's contents is included in the weight recorded and reported. Now, in order for this statement to be true, the Department's deputies must know that all of the grain was removed from the car and that all of it is included in the certified weight. There must be no waste, there must be no loss from any cause.

It might be well to point out why the attitude of you Superintendents is important to the Weighing Department. It is apparent that the maintenance of all equipment used to handle the grain between car and scale is essential. The attitude of the repairmen and the weighmen, in fact the entire crew, is a reflection of the attitude of the Superintendent. Where the Superintendent cooperates, we find well maintained handling equipment, well cleaned cars, floor and pits, grain tight equipment, and good house records, complete cooperation between the Depart-



The gallery above the storage annex of the Port of The Dalles, Ore., elevator provides thorough ventilation. It houses the 30" rubber covered conveyor belt carried on the latest improved roller bearing equipped conveyors and convergers, and a self-propelled tripper for discharge of grain from belt to the many bins.
[See facing page and outside front cover]

ment's deputies and the elevator crew, and this makes for "Correct Weights" at Chicago.

The cooping of cars: As you know, at Chicago the cooping of cars is the task of a coopeage bureau. Yet I feel that anyone, in any way connected with the loading of a car with grain, has a certain amount of responsibility for its condition. Here, again, working together will pay dividends, for be it remembered that the loading of an unfit car brings a measure of blame for everyone who had any part in its loading. What we repeat over and over to the country shippers applies to us here at Chicago, and that is that "The time spent in checking the fitness of a car box to carry grain is less than the time required to make suitable explanation for the loading of a car that is unfit to carry its load safely to destination."

May I point out that the placement of additional boards on the loading side of cars after the spouts are removed is the special duty of the loader. Where the grain will level higher than grain door barricade, leakage, of course, will result. Therefore, it is a good practice to make sure that there is ample protection against spills from the car when the grain levels. Now, the man that does the actual loading, that is, the man who handles the car spout, is in the best position to judge the necessary added protection to be applied. His must be the greater responsibility. The Deputy Weighman inspecting the car after loading is at a considerable disadvantage, particularly in the case of high loading.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate that whole-hearted cooperation pays large dividends to all who have a part in the handling of grain in our market.

Four out of five county agents have informed the Dept. of Agriculture that crop production will drop 10 to 30 per cent below normal this year.

185,000 Acres Hemp Contracted

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the farmer sign up for the production in 1943 of 185,000 acres of hemp for fiber has been practically completed. The bulk of the crop will be produced in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Sites for 39 hemp mills in these states, two in Indiana, and one in Kentucky, all to be operated by War Hemp Industries, Inc., as agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation, have been selected. These mills are in addition to six privately-owned plants already in operation in Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Minnesota.

The 185,000 acres are expected to yield about 460,000 tons of hemp straw. This should yield about 75,000 tons of hemp fiber which is needed to make cordage and rope for military uses. This fiber will take the place of the manila fiber from the Philippines and sisal from the Dutch East Indies which the war has cut off.

Contracts with growers provide for the purchase of the entire crop. Prices range from \$30 to \$50 per ton of straw according to grade. The better grades of straw are needed most. To grow this straw, a carefully prepared seed bed on well fertilized land is necessary. Seed at \$11 per bushel and the services of harvesters and pickers at \$5 per harvested acre will be supplied to growers by War Hemp Industries, Inc. All other supplies, labor, and equipment will be furnished by growers. The cost of the seed and of the harvesting machinery will be collected from the purchase price of the hemp straw.

A companion project is a program for the production of not less than 50,000 acres of hempseed, the seed to be purchased at \$10 per bushel by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This seed, most of it to be produced in Kentucky, will be used for the production of hemp

in 1944 when as much as 400,000 acres may be planted, depending upon estimated requirements at that time.

The 48-Hour Week

The 48-hour week will be established by Mar. 31 in labor shortage areas listed by the War Manpower Commission.

These 32 areas of current acute labor shortage are as follows:

Bath, Me.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kans.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

Every employer in designated areas is not required to go on the longer week; but only when the conditions specified in the War Manpower Commission regulations apply.

Administrator McNutt stated at a press conference that the regulations exempt employers having eight or fewer employees, because there would be little real gain in either production or released workers.

The specified list of acute shortage areas will be added to from time to time.

The order does not change the Wage-Hour Act's requirement of time-and-one-half pay for overtime past 40 hours in most industries.

Itinerant Merchant tax laws would be repealed by bills in the legislatures of Arkansas, Maine and Nebraska. Other bills in Arkansas and Maine call for new itinerant merchant fees and regulations.



Left: Grain for shipment by barge from the Port of The Dalles, Ore., elevator is weighed through a 500 bu. capacity Howe Hopper Scale located in the well lighted work floor. Right: Grain for storage is distributed through a Gerber Triple Telescoping Distributor in the cupola of the elevator. [See facing page and outside front cover]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Americus, Kan., Feb. 25.—Had twice as big bean acreage this year as last. Wheat looks good and lots of moisture. Planting oats and looks like a little increase in acreage.—Bruce Carlson, Bruce Carlson Grain Co.

Dodge City, Kan. — Kansas wheat acreage seeded last fall was the smallest in 20 years, and indications are that the 1943 harvest will fall considerably below that of last year. Estimates of the U. S. total winter wheat crop for the 1943 harvest, which at this time can be fairly accurately estimated, is expected to be some 80 million bushels less than the 1942 crop. Scarcity of farm help, inability to obtain proper equipment, shortage of tractor power, etc., have all been contributing factors. These same fac-

tors will become even more pronounced the coming summer and fall.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Butler, Okla., Mar. 1.—Winter wheat about 70% normal; 10% decrease in acreage from last year; 30% increase in winter barley sowed last fall; 20% of it is winter killed; 35% increase in spring barley; 10% increase in oats sowing now; no soybeans grown here; no wheat or barley seen plowed up yet.—Carl Zobisch Grain Co., Carl E. Zobisch.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 6.—Some progress is being made in harvesting last year's soybean crop, although it is slow and discouraging. Many are being marketed a truckload at a time as they are combined. Yields are approximately one-half of what would have been obtained last fall. This, together with the high percentage of weather damage, shows quite a loss to the grower. More interest is shown in the seed situation. Early harvested beans that were fully matured are showing good germination, better than in previous years. In selecting seed, beans with high germination test should receive preference. Of course, only varieties high in oil and adaptable to soil conditions should be considered. Mixed varieties or low yielding varieties should be avoided.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Cheyenne, Okla., Mar. 4.—No beans grown in this territory. Wheat will be 20 per cent short of last year with a 40 per cent increase in grain sorghums.—W. L. Chalfant.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n announces green bugs are prevalent, particularly from Amarillo south, being very heavy around Lockney, Canyon, Claude, and Groom. Leaf rust is also prevalent in most of the Texas wheat fields. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the crop in North-Central Texas has been ruined completely, and a large portion of other fields materially damaged.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

From the Robinson Crop Report

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—Fall seeding was completed under very satisfactory conditions, with plenty of both surface and sub-soil moisture, and the plant made good growth before freezing weather set in, although some was seeded quite late because of wet fields. The plant, however, did not obtain the size it reached in the fall of 1941, but nevertheless it became well rooted and put forth sufficient top growth to be entirely satisfactory. During the early winter, moisture was abundant, but both January and February have been rather dry months, and just now the top soil over most of the state is dry and good March moisture is much desired. The moisture situation right now, however, is by no means serious, as there is still sufficient sub-soil moisture to bring the plant out as soon as growing weather starts.

While we have had no serious complaints about winter kill, and we will not know definitely for another two or three weeks, we believe little damage has occurred. Temperature ranges have been unusual and have recurred at rather frequent intervals. It has been our experience that these rapid temperature changes have not been good for winter wheat, although it usually takes temperatures of 10 to 15 degrees below zero over a considerable period to be serious to the Kansas crop.

There has been no complaint of soil heaving, and we believe the winter kill will be negligible. We do know that the volunteer wheat of which there was a much smaller acreage than last year, has not come through the winter in very good condition, and much of it in our opinion will be abandoned for summer fallow.

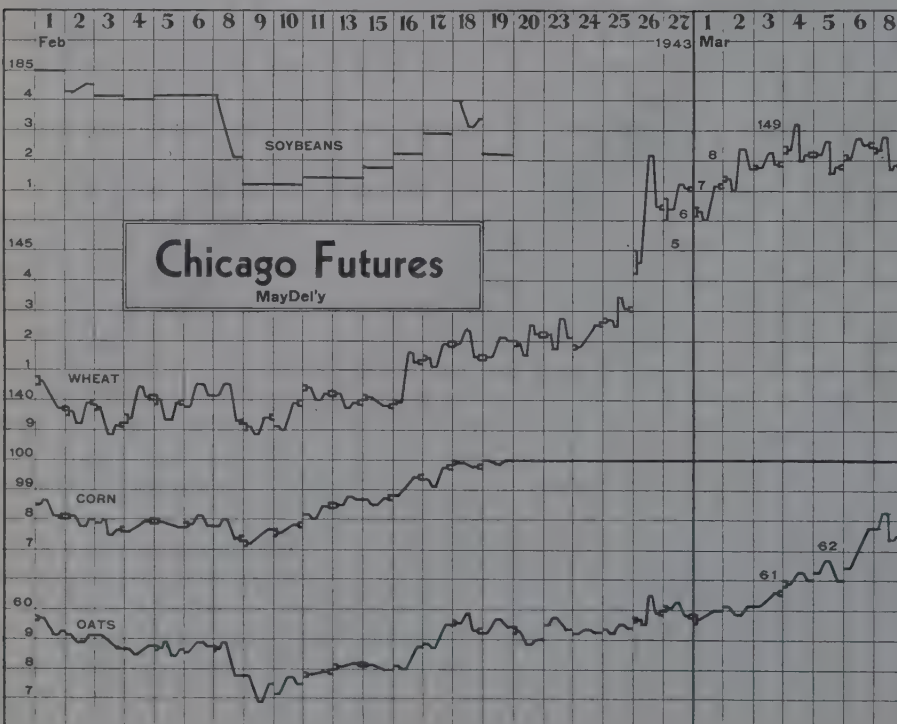
ACREAGE.—We have no reason to think that the official figures for the seeding of 10,449,000 acres isn't correct, even though it is 667,000 acres less than was seeded the previous season and somewhat below the allotted acreage for the state. The government official condition of 91% as of December has hardly been maintained.

COUNTRY MOVEMENT has been unusually heavy during January and February, and we expect it to continue for some time. There has been considerable farm wheat sold which cannot now be delivered to the country elevators because the country elevators are full, and there is definitely a shortage of cars to get this wheat to market. Marketings will continue to be steady for that reason. The farmer can now redeem both his local warehouse receipts and his farm loans at a profit, and he is much concerned about having farm storage for his 1943 crop.—H. L. Robinson.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	24	25	26	27	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	
Chicago	149 1/4	122 1/2	142 1/2	143	146 3/4	146	147 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 3/4	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 3/4	146 3/4	
Winnipeg	96 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	92 1/2	93 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/4		
Minneapolis	142 1/2	116 1/2	136	136 1/2	140 1/4	139 3/4	140 3/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	139 3/4	
Kansas City	141 1/2	114 1/4	135 1/2	136	139 1/2	139	139 3/4	140	140 1/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	141	140 1/2	138 3/4	
Duluth, durum	141 1/2	114	135 1/2	136 1/2	140 1/4	138 3/4	140	140 3/4	140 3/4	141 1/4	140 1/4	140 3/4	140 1/2	139 3/4	
Milwaukee	149 1/4	122 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	146 1/2	146	147 1/2	147 3/4	148	148 1/2	147 3/4	148 3/4	147 3/4		
Chicago	100	83 3/4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Kansas City	96 3/4	79 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	
Milwaukee	100	83 3/4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Chicago	63 1/4	49 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	60	60 1/2	60 1/2	61	61	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	
Winnipeg	51 1/2	45 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
Minneapolis	58 1/2	44 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	58 1/4	58	57 3/4	
Milwaukee	63 3/4	49 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	60	59 3/4	60	60 3/4	60 3/4	61	61 1/2	62 3/4	62	61 3/4	
Chicago	89 1/4	65 3/4	85 1/4	85 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	87 1/4	86 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	86 3/4	88 1/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	
Minneapolis	83 3/4	61 3/4	80 3/4	81	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/4	81 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	
Winnipeg	66 3/4	56 1/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	
Duluth	83 3/4	71 3/4	80 3/4	81	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 3/4	81 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	
Minneapolis	77 1/2	59	73	74 1/2	75	75	75	74 3/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	
Winnipeg	64 3/4	60 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	



Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,446
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,365	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	60,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,186	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	18,285	25,859	1,583
Oct. 3	39,378	43,265	13,759	31,307	1,583
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,788	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	28,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216
Jan. 16	29,649	43,228	15,809	33,984	209
Jan. 23	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 30	28,242	39,607	15,334	35,160	207
Feb. 6	28,259	39,645	14,765	35,445	207
Feb. 13	28,773	39,304	14,674	36,030	194
Feb. 20	28,983	37,340	15,025	36,101	194
Feb. 27	31,038	36,956	14,619	37,642	...
Mar. 6	32,692	36,639	16,213	38,569	...

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn.—A few days of springlike weather the last part of February resulted in reducing ice thickness in the harbor and lake, but a return to sub-zero temperatures this month, the lowest in many years, erased the improvement and added fresh thickness. Solid ice covers the harbor and the field in the lake extends beyond vision. Shippers and vessel men are anxious to open up a much later start this year than last, when the opening of navigation occurred March 26.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts for the month of February fell a little better than 500,000 bus. short of topping the movement for the same month in 1942. On the other hand shipments the past month totaled nearly 1,000,000 bus. more compared with last year. February receipts totaled 3,893,850 bus.; year ago, 4,446,270 bus. Shipments reached 3,070,295 bus. as against 2,091,770 bus. in 1942.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 4.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered

from farms in western Canada the week ending Feb. 25, compared with the week preceding, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, Durum included, 2,116,110 (1,421,710); oats, 1,795,151 (1,334,984); barley, 1,018,775 (606,607); rye, 100,279 (66,797); flaxseed, 18,505 (20,333). Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight Feb. 25, totaled 449,650,512 bus. This represented a decrease of 1,319,371 bus. compared with the total a week earlier.—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Ont.—Following is a summary of the mill grind of grain for the first six months of the crop year 1942-43, with comparative figures for 1941-42 shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 50,957,920 (44,337,852); oats, 7,675,444 (11,074,440); corn, 1,252,059 grain, 16,724,539 (15,034,348).—S. A. Cudmore, (1,493,476); barley, 2,753,018 (1,675,899); mixed M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	118,650	79,064	.....	.....
Chicago	1,038,000	964,000	907,000	1,509,000
Ft. William	3,076,534	1,640,569	2,947,553	1,389,789
Ft. Worth	154,000	4,000	134,000	34,000
Hutchinson	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	540,000	474,000	673,000	606,000
Kan. City	720,000	224,000	464,000	120,000
Milwaukee	11,300	15,820	11,400	68,400
Minneapolis	2,715,750	2,040,750	1,986,750	2,376,000
New Orleans	9,964	66,628	10,215	15,437
Omaha	726,000	480,000	600,741	416,718
Peoria	3,158,500	18,000	113,000	44,200
St. Joseph	454,000	324,000	66,000	154,000
St. Louis	854,000	200,000	338,000	178,000
Seattle	110,400	20,700	.....	.....
Spokane	74,000	58,000	.....	.....
Superior	111,625	1,999	250,454	254,182
Toledo	727,195	216,300	610,000	210,000
Wichita	30,400	.....	25,600	.....

CCC Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 27 had completed 533,124 loans on 405,358,712 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$458,110,544.84. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 183,271,240 bus. stored on farms and 222,087,472 bushels stored in warehouses. Loans liquidated, 35,105.

On the same date last year 514,745 loans had been completed on 355,933,094 bus., of which 117,775,740 bus. were stored on farms and 238,157,354 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by states:

States of Origin	Farm- Stored (Bus.)	Warehouse- Stored (Bus.)	Amount Advanced
Ala.	1,247	\$ 1,619.36	
Ark.	1,074	1,239.32	
Calif.	1,541,032	1,547,360	3,578,362.17
Colo.	5,994,320	4,925,885	12,023,969.01
Del.	40,157	393,039	584,706.55
Idaho	2,124,139	5,838,643	8,004,786.35
Ill.	176,584	3,664,077	4,770,971.00
Ind.	126,352	2,384,186	3,156,169.44
Iowa	446,808	1,441,939	2,262,011.39
Kans.	40,423,841	47,494,723	101,683,598.43
Ky.	3,958	811,103	1,034,766.78
Md.	70,786	1,296,954	1,824,279.26
Mich.	185,332	418,508	727,753.23
Minn.	3,902,564	3,572,478	8,825,085.62
Mo.	144,551	3,055,499	3,823,634.57
Mont.	22,627,753	11,371,290	35,472,347.46
Nebr.	25,112,796	11,110,346	41,173,013.96
N. J.	999	64,386	91,397.13
N. Mex.	1,316,348	755,665	2,332,970.58
N. Y.	106,045	338,989	602,450.00
N. Car.	30,602	65,495	128,223.58
N. Dak.	35,171,325	28,536,998	73,031,538.26
Ohio	464,749	3,387,550	4,965,705.73
Okl.	7,378,978	26,802,192	39,634,575.10
Ore.	3,447,328	9,973,989	14,608,792.37
Pa.	33,871	327,842	1,155,116.39
S. Car.	1,048	1,435.64	
S. Dak.	12,200,097	4,375,558	18,664,066.15
Tenn.	6,218	631,599	818,799.81
Texas	11,431,779	20,127,982	36,052,877.40
Utah	686,132	259,663	921,365.92
Va.	46,515	333,815	510,455.44
Wash.	6,300,838	25,834,974	33,384,873.64
W. Va.	3,241	13,160	22,433.38
Wis.	1,365	.....	1,640.92
Wyo.	1,723,337	330,115	2,212,903.49

Total 183,271,240 222,087,472 \$458,110,544.84
Liquidations 9,242,180 15,922,922 28,550,060.33

Flaxseed Prospects Favorable

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 6.—Early this week cash flax at Minneapolis sold at \$3.19 a bushel, the highest price paid for flaxseed in this market since December, 1929. Receipts of seed have been heavier in volume during the last two weeks. One hundred and thirty-five cars of flaxseed have arrived at Minneapolis during the last six days. We believe there is still a considerable amount of flaxseed held back in the country. Loans will be made at the support prices to growers who plant at least 90% of their 1943 flaxseed goals. Prospects for the 1943 northwestern flaxseed acreage are favorable at present, due to good moisture conditions and fair prices. Sales of seed flax are of very good volume. The removal by the Government of limitations on wheat acreage this year and shortages in farm machinery and in farm labor will be deterrents to increases in acreage.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

CCC Loans on Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 27, 1943, had completed 41,463 loans on 48,864,280 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$37,768,968.61. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On that same date last year 85,403 loans had been completed on 88,143,945 bus. Loans completed by states:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm- Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware	3	1,065	\$ 1,022.16
Illinois	5,564	8,196,765	6,541,174.48
Indiana	471	543,557	439,706.30
Iowa	23,404	26,711,031	20,370,126.55
Kansas	672	657,102	530,928.61
Kentucky	19	87,746	78,971.40
Maryland	2	1,126	1,092.61
Michigan	13	5,439	4,377.42
Minnesota	968	1,001,083	733,331.29
Missouri	1,235	1,116,745	923,130.94
Nebraska	8,482	8,882,505	6,879,246.63
Ohio	159	113,530	95,370.45
South Dakota	1,471	1,546,586	1,170,489.77

Total 41,463 48,864,280 \$37,768,968.61

Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1942 loan programs:

	Loans	Bushels	Amount
Barley	14,501	12,964,288	\$6,909,341.69
Flaxseed	6,152	1,563,126	3,434,316.29
Grain sorghums	42	56,999	25,547.62
Rye	7,672	5,127,040	3,058,284.63

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,500	55,717	.....	.....
Chicago	30,000	523,000	74,000	251,000
Ft. William	429,016	227,680	33,302	68,035
Ft. Worth	10,500	.....	1,500	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	33,000	.....	19,500
Kan. City	78,000	88,500	21,000	147,000
Milwaukee	9,060	161,570	3,765	128,010
Minneapolis	789,000	955,500	391,500	676,500
Omaha	67,000	117,763	84,180	290,102
Peoria	210,000	74,400	.....	4,800
St. Joseph	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	13,500	352,500	15,000	154,900
Seattle	14,400	2,640	.....	.....
Spokane	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	77,746	201,113	103,514	188,294
Toledo	19,500	.....	9,000	.....

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	36,366	43,964	.....	.....
Chicago	1,329,000	1,214,000	492,000	358,000
Ft. William	2,230,160	708,187	1,067,394	1,038,531
Ft. Worth	76,800	.....	24,000	44,800
Hutchinson	.....	21,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	201,600	409,600	148,800	435,200
Milwaukee	2,319,340	2,289,000	1,180,875	926,275
Minneapolis	3,675,400	3,114,400	2,761,500	2,638,400
Omaha	448,000	483,200	318,400	446,904
Peoria	361,800	275,800	157,300	121,900
St. Joseph	80,500	38,500	22,750	22,750
St. Louis	261,200	217,600	40,000	109,800
Seattle	48,600	57,600	.....	.....
Spokane	91,200	156,800	.....	.....
Superior	64,366	417,580	254,394	146,374
Toledo	145,500	32,200	39,000	4,200
Wichita	3,700	.....	.....	.....

Soybean Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	693,000	591,000	183,000	277,000
Indianapolis	152,000	43,500	224,000	60,000
Kan. City	1,296,000	.....	1,011,200	.....
Milwaukee	100,110	14,100	.....	.....
Minneapolis	81,000	18,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	17,405	.....	26,400	.....
Omaha	97,500	54,000	70,500	.....
Peoria	328,500	81,000	283,000	147,900
St. Joseph	34,500	12,000	.....	1,500
St. Louis	1,414,400	22,400	589,800	12,800
Toledo	297,600	262,500	158,400	58,500

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	631,996	820,275	603,766	833,918
Chicago	2,226,000	528,000	3,770,000	864,000
Ft. Wm.	4,425,541	13,891,952	3,212,926	1,447,012
Ft. Worth	1,716,400	961,800	603,400	999,600
Hutchinson	3,430,350	762,650	570,000	102,000
Indianapolis	739,000	312,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	9,403,200	3,137,690	9,608,400	1,949,990
Milwaukee	.....	23,550	50,400	2,800
Minneapolis	10,833,000	7,080,000	6,283,500	3,153,000
New Orleans	.....	18,200	1,503	31,400
Ogden, Utah	935,000	516,000	616,000	302,000
Omaha	2,270,680	746,354	2,333,133	523,600
Peoria	182,200	184,016	1,431,100	236,760
St. Joseph	878,400	364,800	955,200	256,000
St. Louis	3,854,500	805,800	3,634,500	698,500
Seattle	930,000	414,000	.....	.....
Spokane	1,827,000	1,603,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,813,327	1,844,536	1,306,463	525,873
Toledo	1,025,100	430,500	724,200	361,500
Wichita	1,550,400	1,094,400	1,502,800	641,600

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	342,354	311,575	.....	.....
Chicago	10,757,000	8,372,000	4,909,000	4,506,000
Ft. William	4,710	80,062	2,350	108,284
Ft. Worth	678,500	49,500	117,000	75,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,874,000	1,876,500	2,067,000	1,333,500
Kan. City	4,649,500	5,076,200	2,844,000	1,620,000
Milwaukee	1,379,500	1,445,250	474,500	657,800
Minneapolis	1,252,000	1,725,000	1,282,500	1,503,000
New Orleans	311,028	109,346	172,078	61,080
Ogden, Utah	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	4,021,555	3,150,029	4,265,800	2,103,600
Peoria	649,800	3,874,073	1,631,500	2,014,573
St. Joseph	1,567,500	702,000	1,114,500	459,000
St. Louis	3,844,500	2,616,500	2,203,500	804,000
Seattle	117,300	81,400	.....	.....
Spokane	90,000	97,500	.....	.....
Superior	581,708	417,804	185,786	12,964
Toledo	1,281,600	1,027,600	731,200	611,800
Wichita	17,600	.....	8,000	.....

Priorities Picture Cleared Up

M. D. Kelly, priorities analyst of the War Production Board, cleared up some vital points in the priorities scheme, in an address delivered recently before the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, from which the following is taken:

Terminal and sub-terminal grain handlers and processors which includes grain, seed and flour mill elevators, cereal and feed manufacturers, soybean and linseed processors, corn refiners, maltsters, brewers, distillers, etc., all come under W.P.B.'s P-100 A-10 classification for the purposes of rating the purchase orders on which this industry may obtain repairs and replacements in relationship to other industries with either higher or lower ratings.

Unfortunately there is a lot of misunderstanding about the worth of the P-100 A-10 priority rating; some complaining that it is of no value in obtaining needed purchases, and others relating that suppliers refuse to release supplies unless a higher priority is obtained. Until recently suppliers in turn passed on their accumulated priority numbers to the manufacturers from whom they buy and the higher the sum total thereof the quicker their own stocks could be replenished. During the present quarter, however, the available stocks have been allocated on the basis of previous purchases, so today your supplier has no "low-priority rating" excuse not to sell you.

If the house from which you buy has the items you need then your A-10 rating is plenty high, and while some of the supply houses still are laboring under a misapprehension on the desirability of trying to force prospective buyers to get and give them as high ratings as they can obtain, nevertheless they cannot refuse to fill your order on your A-10—for your A-10 rating in reality is a Defense order rating. True, it is not as high as an AA-1 or an AA-2, or an AA-2X but it is high enough.

In purchasing capital equipment use the PD-1A form of application for a rating which has been assigned to this industry. This will get you practically everything you must have. Hence with the P-100 for repairs and replacements, and the PD-1A for capital equipment, there is no reason why grain handling and processing plant operators should be delayed whatsoever in obtaining the items they must have to maintain an efficient "second" front here at home.

JULY 1ST THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN will go into effect. Under this new arrangement maintenance and repair supplies will be provided for in CMP-Regulation 5, and critical aluminum, steel and copper for new construction will be regulated by CMP-4C. This Controlled Materials Plan divides industrial requirements into these groupings; (1) war goods, (2) industries essential to the purchase of war, and (3) all others.

The first group will get an AA-1 rating, the second an AA-2X and the third an A-10. But either before or after this new plan becomes operative your industry is urged to contact your district Priorities Office in case of a breakdown or a pending breakdown. Emergency repairs are promptly handled by specialists in each District WPB Priorities Office on special rating forms which do not require clearing through Washington.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—FRANK A. JOST, JR.: Are suppliers just demanding higher ratings from us to protect themselves on replacements.

Answer: Yes; however, now the jobber does not have to worry about your A-10 rating as a factor in replenishing his stock, so don't let them tell you differently. We have men out contacting the suppliers on this point, but have not been able to enlighten all of them as yet—and perhaps some are clinging to their original impressions on how best to restock their own shelves. Your supplier files a PD-1X form and gets a rating high enough to purchase every-

thing from his wholesaler that you will need. Remember, if your jobber has the item you need in stock, he cannot refuse to sell you on your A-10 order.

E. A. JOSEPHSON: If the fan on the drying shaft breaks down right when we have \$100,000 of malt in process, can we get replacements without high emergency ratings and without waiting?

Answer: High emergency ratings are not needed in cases such as this. Just contact the Emergency Section of your WPB Priorities Office and they will give you every assistance in getting what you need and immediately.

GORDON LAUGEN: Is the P-100 good for barrels and similar material or supplies?

Answer: No, no shipping supplies are covered in P-100.

EMERY KOVACK: Then what application for a rating form is needed to obtain shipping materials?

Answer: A PD-1A, and we recommend that you keep a 60 day stock on hand at all times.

ED JOSEPHSON: What about electrical wiring and this class of supplies?

Answer: A PD-1A will take care of this.

WILLIAM T. HUSBAND: Since the PD-1A enters into our picture with the importance it does, will you kindly tell us how to complete the seven questions asked for?

Answer: Please remember this is a form designed to cover many industries and many situations. In 90% of your cases the questions asked doubtless have no bearing on the situation. I would recommend, however, that even though most of the answers are covered by the word "none"—you will get better results if you answer every question. I also recommend you write a letter of explanation, detailing urgency of the needs so that the man who must pass upon your application will understand the situation, and I'm sure you will have no trouble in obtaining their approval on the items you deserve to get. Be sure you make a separate application for each class of material, or each class of product.

BILL HUSBAND: What about this "end use" symbol requirement? The last interpretation we had cut our industry down to a DP, but on motor repairs they aren't satisfied so we had to dig up another symbol.

Answer: Prior Regulation 10 has been revoked. However, the steel and copper Divisions still require the "end use" symbol. Get a copy of M-21-B relating to the use of steel. Use the group classification certification shown. The copper situation is a little more difficult to cope with, so I would recommend giving your old symbol and End-use classification number. May I suggest getting a copy of PD-123 and using the "end-use" symbols and numbers shown on the reverse side.

MARK I. KAPLAN. Is an end-use symbol needed in the purchase of fabricated rubber items?

Answer: M-15-B covers this. No end-use is required.

BILL HUSBAND: Under the Controlled Materials Plan will there be any change in the position of our industry?

Answer: We don't know as yet, but you may be accorded a higher rating than you now enjoy, based upon what your industry required in 1942.

BILL HUSBAND: Is any weight accorded to the fact that most elevators hold C.C.C. (Government) contracts?

Answer: Rated business done with govern-

ment agencies can be recorded and ten per cent of the value of those orders is allowed in obtaining replacements, maintenance, repair and operating supplies—based upon cost only. If, for instance, you hold a \$100,000 government order which costs you \$90,000 you may use \$9,000 for repairs and maintenance. However, only 2½ per cent of the \$9,000 can be used to purchase critical materials.

BILL HUSBAND: Then it looks to me as tho the grain trade were out of luck, because we are in between the country elevator and the processor.

Answer: If we of W.P.B. can get the supplier straightened out a lot of your troubles will disappear.

GORDON LAUGEN: What about needed lumber? How do we get that?

Answer: Order lumber on a blanket rating on M-208 AA-3 or AA-4 for maintenance and repairs.

FRANK JOST: Do I understand correctly in that if we cannot obtain what we must have to continue uninterrupted operations, WPB will intervene?

Answer: That is correct. And we will make arrangements with your association to have copies of this order M-208 mailed out to you.

LOUIS RENDELL: What about car puller rope?

Answer: This may be obtained on an emergency rating order.

WILLIAM HENRY RADKE: What about wash rooms for an increased ration of women employees?

Answer: This comes under added facilities, regardless of whether a replacement or not. Your W.P.B. office will advise you the procedure necessary in each justified request you make.

It would be well to remember to file a PD-200 form if you can anticipate your new construction requirements. This is a coming factor of growing importance.

Raw Rock Phosphate Bad for Dairy Cattle

A ration of timothy hay, corn silage, and grain with no mineral supplement other than common salt furnished sufficient calcium and phosphorus for normal growth, good reproduction, and liberal milk production. Extra calcium furnished by alfalfa hay failed to benefit growth, reproduction, or milk production of dairy cows when compared with animals receiving timothy in place of alfalfa. The protein level of the ration fed with timothy hay was raised by feeding a protein concentrate. The health of the cows which received bone flour was better than that of the animals in any other group at the end of the experiment. They improved in milk production and gave birth to larger calves as they became older.

The level at which minerals were fed in this investigation did not affect the persistency of lactation, nor resistance to infection.

The feeding of raw rock phosphate as 1½% of the grain mixture injured the health of the cows and resulted in the production of abnormal teeth. The teeth of the animals which received raw rock phosphate became badly worn. Raw rock phosphate produced abnormal changes in the bones, especially the metatarsal bones which were exostotic. There was also evidence of ankylosis in these animals. The level at which it was fed did not affect reproduction.

The complex mineral mixture used in this experiment injured the health of the cows. The effects were similar to those obtained when raw rock phosphate was fed. The feeding of limestone rock as 3% of the grain mixture had no deleterious effects on the health and teeth of animals up to 42 months of age.—Bull., 129, Mich. Agr. Exp. Station.

concrete elevator that had been scattered by the storm.

Reconstruction took advantage of compact design, but was dimensioned to fit the needs of modern grain transports.

The frame lean-to driveway utilized the old driveway floor. It was built 17 ft. high from this floor at the eaves, 19 ft. at the elevator side, 40 ft. long, and fitted with 14 ft. wide and 12 ft. high double doors at each end. The old McMillin truck hoist was reinstalled in this driveway, but was placed much higher than its old position to give a higher lift to long trucks for ready gravity discharge of their loads into the receiving pits.

The sheller-cleaner building is 18x16 ft. on a concrete foundation. It is 26 ft. high to the square, 28 ft. high to the ridge.

An open connection thru the wall between the driveway and this building gives stair-way access to the pit where the 300 bu. per hour sheller is located, and to the landing that supports the 600 bu. per hour Western Gyration Cleaner. Mechanical transfer of shelled corn and cobs from the sheller to the cleaner is effected with a short leg and gravity feeds the cleaned shelled corn from the cleaner thru a spout to the small grain receiving pit in the elevator driveway.

Cobs and dust are discharged from the cleaner into separate hoppers bottom bins built into the outside corners of the frame structure. Discharge chutes from these bins are directed thru the outside wall, so that labor in loading this off into trucks and wagons is minimized.

The cleaner can be used for grains other than corn. A spout from an elevator bin leads direct to the garner bin over the cleaner. Cleaned grain finds its way back into the elevator via the spout from the cleaner to the driveway's small grain receiving pit from which it is re-elevated to bins or into the car-loading spout.

Mr. Yeazel says his cleaner is a great help in improving the grade of the grain he ships.

Will Make Soybean Flour

BY G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. has converted a unit of its mill for the production of soybean flour. Capacity is rated at 150 tons a day.

This is the first major U. S. milling company to manufacture soybean flour on a large scale.

The mill will receive the soybeans in the form of flakes, and these will be put through the regular milling process to be converted into a low-fat-content flour suitable for use in bread and other bakery products.

In the manufacture of this flour, selected milling varieties of beans are dehulled and debittered and a large part of the oil is removed. These processed beans are then further milled into grits, flakes and flour.

Commander-Larabee is a subsidiary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, one of the country's largest merchandisers and processors of soybeans.

Strong Resolutions Adopted by Ohio Cooperatives

At the 28th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio held at the New Secor Hotel, Toledo, Mar. 1 and 2, the old officers were re-elected as follows:

Pres., A. P. Eier, Nevada, O.; first v.p., O. J. Jeffery, Paulding, O.; second v.p., A. C. Patzer, Grove City, O. Directors: C. B. Krohn, Ney; L. C. Schmunk, Oak Harbor; W. G. Guscott, Olmstead Falls; N. G. Bennett, McComb; Geo. Perkins, Perrysburg; Geo. Grover, Rising Sun; O. J. Weiker, Upper Sandusky; Wm. Bricker, Oak Harbor.

An address of welcome was delivered by Milton H. Faulring, pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade.

FRAZIER REAMS spoke on Ceiling Prices on Wages and Wage and Hour Exemptions.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, of the O.P.A. spoke on Price Ceilings and the Feed Industry.

Dr. R. M. BETHKE, the well known nutritionist, had as his topic, "Who Stole the Latch on the Hen-House Door?"

D. J. BUNNELL, Chicago, delivered an address on World Conditions vs. Our Agricultural Middle West.

RAY BOWDEN, executive v.p. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, made an address.

ELTON KILE, pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, pointed out the Value of an Association to Its Membership.

HENRY EGLY, Painesville, gave points on Planning Our Soybean Crop for 1943.

CARL BERGER, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., told of the Condition of Elevator Repair Supplies.

Resolutions adopted were the following:

Make War Sacrifices

It is the paramount duty of every member of the Association and of each and every citizen of this great country to use his utmost endeavors and make all necessary sacrifices to the end that this war shall be fought to a successful and speedy termination.

Care for the Crops

That we do our utmost to see that the crops that are produced by our constituent farmers in such great abundance are harvested, stored and placed in channels of trade in the best prepared condition and in the most orderly process.

For Parity

The farmer should have a price for his basic commodities which shall stand in the same relation as the prices of other commodities.

For H. B. 400

We urge speedy enactment of the bill pending in the General Assembly of Ohio which provides for the amendment of the co-operative law so that Co-operative Associations may render services in connection with the activities authorized by this act.

Handling Allowance Should Meet Costs

WHEREAS, a composite audit of 140 farmers' elevators in Ohio over a period of more than ten years, as compiled by Mr. B. A. Wallace of the Ohio State University, shows that the average cost of operating these companies is 7.1% of total volume of business, and

WHEREAS, the past year the contract between the Farm Credit Commodity Corporation and the soybean processors of the United States allowed only 3½¢ per bushel for receiving, loading and guaranteeing weights and grades, at terminal markets were below actual cost, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that any contract entered into between the Farm Credit Commodity Corporation and the soybean processors of the United States, provides a handling charge sufficient to meet costs of operation plus a reasonable profit.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Toledo Board of Trade and others who had aided in making the meeting a success.

Manpower Deferment for Country Elevators

The Bureau of Selective Service of the War Manpower Commission allows the grain industry, as such, no preferential classification calling for deferment of its employees on the draft rolls. But three bulletins issued by this Bureau to local selective service boards to guide them in determining activities and occupations essential to the war effort, says Ray Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, directly affect the grain, feed and milling industries.

BULLETIN NO. 18, covering agricultural activity, issued Sept. 16, 1942, lists as essential to the war effort: threshing, grist milling, grain cleaning, and corn shelling. Critical occupations in this classification are: supervisor of grain elevator operation, grist miller, and maintenance mechanic.

BULLETIN NO. 20, covering food processing, issued Sept. 16, 1942, lists as essential: flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, cereals, and edible fats and oils. Occupations classified as critical are: cost accountant, flour blender, all-around carpenter, corn products converter man, stationary diesel engine operator, all-around electrician, chief marine engineer, professional and technical engineer, cereal flake miller, food processing foreman actually engaged in supervising production (not labor gang foreman), formula maker, all-around machinist, employment and personnel manager, maintenance mechanic, grain and cereal mill operator, millwright, smutter, stationary engineer, wheat runner.

BULLETIN NO. 21, for transportation services, issued Sept. 17, 1942, lists as essential: warehousing, and classifies as critical: accountant, chief clerk, heavy truck or trailer driver, electrician, professional and technical engineer, platform foreman, warehouse foreman, warehouse inspector, machinist, employment and personnel manager, general manager, maintenance mechanic, millwright, stationary engineer, plant superintendent, warehouse superintendent.

Local selective service boards are not bound by these bulletins to defer a registrant simply because he is working in a listed occupation. They simply guide a board in deciding whether a registrant may be deferred because of his occupation.

Employers may fill in and file with local boards Selective Service Forms 41A and 42B to ask deferment of key employees. Grain dealers are advised to file such forms before reclassification of essential employees. This saves the local board necessity for changing a decision by aiding in presentation of all the facts covering an individual entitled to deferment. Appeal can be carried from a local board decision to the District Office of the Selective Service, should this be necessary. Such appeal must be filed within 10 days after reclassification of an employee as 1A.

Hartington, Neb.—A supposedly empty box car set in for loading at the elevator here was found to be filled with dynamite.

Release of youths from schools in rural areas to help with planting of crops this spring in labor scarcity areas is proposed by Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard in telegrams to governors of 48 states.



Officers Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n 1943. L. to R.: Judge C. W. Palmer, Defiance, treasurer; A. C. Patzer, Grove City, 2nd vice president; Charles S. Latchaw, Defiance, sec'y; O. J. Jeffery, Paulding, 1st vice president; A. P. Eier, Nevada, president.

Condition of Cars Received at Superior

H. A. Juneau, enterprising weighmaster for the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission at Superior, in his annual report for 1942 summarizes the condition of cars received, claims for shortages, and the record established by shippers weight cards.

Mr. Juneau is a booster for shippers weight cards. When properly filled out and tacked inside loaded cars, shippers weight cards enable receiving weighmen to note promptly any variations in weight, and such notations help to support claims.

"While most of the cars received at Superior from country shippers were actually weighed," says Mr. Juneau, "only 1,599 of them contained shippers weight cards. Of this number, 6 weighed out even, 1,284 weighed short, 309 weighed over. The total overage was 306,887 lbs.; the total shortage, 642,675 lbs."

In his details, Mr. Juneau shows that most cars (562) were short 200 lbs. or less, the 198 were short from 500 to 1,000 lbs., 31 from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., and 51 over 2,000 lbs. short.

Of the cars weighing out better than the shippers weight cards showed, 208 were less than 500 lbs. over, 32 from 500 to 1,000, 24 from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., and 45 more than 2,000 lbs. over.

Shippers weight cards are commonly used in intermarket movement of grain. Superior received 2,337 good order cars and 66 leaking and patched cars loaded with grain from Minneapolis. Of the former, 7 cars weighed out even, 2,318 short, and 12 over. Total overage was 1,010, total shortage 312,312 lbs. All 66 of the bad order cars weighed short to account for a total shortage of 18,620 lbs. The average shortage in good order cars was 133 lbs., in bad order cars 282 lbs.

A similar summary of the receipts of 329 good order cars, and 2 leaking and patched cars loaded with grain from Duluth elevators shows that all weighed short. Average shortage in good order cars was 157 lbs., in bad order cars 160 lbs.

In cross-town movement at Superior out of 398 good order cars of grain only 5 weighed out even, and 393 showed an average shortage of 103 lbs. The record for 3 bad order cars was an average shortage of 70 lbs.

In percentages, these records indicate an increase in the number of shortages in cars from Minneapolis to 94%, compared with 78% in 1941 and 87% in 1940; in cars from Duluth, a reduction to 79%, compared with 82.8% in 1941 and 90% in 1940; in cross-town movement a fairly even state of affairs with 97% short, compared with 99% in 1941, and 97.5% in 1940.

Summarizing shippers weight cards on 724 good order, and 7 leaking and patched cars filled with grain and shipped from Superior to other terminal points, Mr. Juneau found an average shortage of 91.5 lbs. in the out turn weights of the good order cars, 97% of which weighed out short; and an average shortage of 378 lbs. in the bad order cars used.

Leaking and patched cars lead to claims against the railroad companies. Some of these claims are supported with special claim forms sent to the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission weighmaster for the weighing record. Out of the 35,262 cars received at Superior, such claims were filed on 711, or about one in every 50. The average shortage was 1,155 lbs. All claims were on carloads of wheat.

Grain door leaks account for by far the greatest number of shortages. Of the 35,262 cars received at Superior, 979 or 3.63%, showed leaks at the grain doors. This compares with 3.49% in 1941, and 2.37% in 1940.

Next largest offender as a source of shortages was leaks at the side, end, bottom or corner of cars. This condition was found in 410 cars. Closely following was leaks over grain doors caused by displacement of the top section, a condition found in 301 cars.

All three of these major sources of claims for shortages are largely within the control of the

shipper. The amounts of shortages and the number of claims can be reduced by care in cooperating car. An ounce of care in loading will bring better results than a pound of energy expended in trying to collect claims.

C.C.C. Monopoly Attacked by Millers

The Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., of Dallas, Tex., on Feb. 25 filed suit in the federal court for an injunction restraining the enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting railroads from furnishing cars for shipment of wheat from one country across the United States to another foreign country.

In the usual course of its business, which for years had been conducted with Mexico, the mill, as permitted by law, sold 2,600,000 bus. of wheat to the Mexican government.

When the Commodity Credit Corporation learned of this sale the Interstate Commerce Commission was persuaded to issue the order to prevent the shipment of the wheat the Texas mill had bought in Canada. The railroads had the empty cars and were willing to haul the wheat.

In its suit the milling company alleges that the order was directed solely against itself, to make it possible for competitors of the milling company to sell 5,000,000 bus. of United States wheat to Mexico.

Following the order, the petition states, the company asked the Department of Agriculture to deliver its wheat at Laredo at the same price as Canadian wheat laid down at Laredo, but the department refused.

If it is forced to purchase American wheat at the prevailing price at Laredo, the petition states, the company will lose between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in addition to the profits on the deal.

The Commission's order, No. 103, the petition alleges, amounts to taking property without due process of law in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Get a Credit Rating

Grain and feed dealers in small towns, or at country side tracks, commonly know practically all of the trade with which they do business. Familiarity with the individual customers should warn the dealer against careless extension of credit. If a heart is too soft it is bound to experience credit losses, and the softer the heart the greater will be the losses.

However, where trade is sufficiently wide spread so that the dealer cannot be personally familiar with all of his accounts, the wise dealer will protect himself by getting credit information on the prospective customer, before he extends credit. For this purpose commercial credit companies commonly use a form that the customer is required to fill in, asking such questions as: Name? Married? Age. Residence? Length of residence? Phone number, business and residence? Previous address? Occupation? Business address? Employer? Length of time employed by stated employer? List of trade references with whom you have dealt? Name of bank where account is carried? Location of real estate owned? In whose name is title carried?

When banks extend credit by making a loan they require a listing of a company's assets and liabilities, in addition to the firm name, the names of all officers or partners, the date when the business was started, a reflection of the net sales, a record of liens or mortgages upon the property, and trade references.

No fundamental difference exists between the making of a loan by a bank, the extension of credit by commercial credit companies, and the extension of credit by a grain and feed dealer. Such differences as do exist are only size and volume. The principles governing safe practice are the same.

Unless the grain and feed dealer is thoroughly familiar with the seeker of credit, knowing well not only his reputation for honesty, but his ability to pay, it is sound business to require credit

information that can be readily checked before merchandise is sold to be paid for later.

Country grain dealers have long paid farmers Cash for Grain delivered and are fully entitled to cash for any merchandise they release to farmers.

Grading Soybean Receipts

Nearly one-half of the January inspected receipts of soybeans graded Sample this season and only 22 percent graded No. 2 or better, inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the Food Distribution Administration show. Out of 5,463 cars inspected only 1,178 cars graded No. 2 or better while 1,101 graded No. 3 and 3,184 No. 4 and Sample grade.

For the four months October 1942 through January 1943 slightly over 40 percent graded No. 2 or better and slightly under 40 percent No. 4 and Sample grade, leaving about 20 percent grading No. 3. During the same months last season about 34 percent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better, 48 percent No. 3 and only about 18 percent No. 4 and Sample grade.

Inspections of soybeans in January included the equivalent of 308 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 32 cars. Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, January 1943, in carlots.

Class	Grade*					Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Oct. 1, 1942 to Jan. 1943
Yellow	149	768	1054	540	2621	36,291
Green	2	1	....	1	....	46
Brown	5	4	2	....	3	72
Black	86	119	32	9	2	614
Mixed	17	27	13	4	4	352
Total cars	259	919	1101	554	2630	
Percentages	5	17	20	10	48	
Oct. 1, 1942 to Jan. 31, 1943	6619	8496	7500	5257	9503	37,375
Oct. 1, 1941 to Jan. 31, 1942	2585	7953	14999	4342	1235	31,114

*Truck and cargo receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carlot.

A Cure for Rats

Harold Gunderson, of Iowa State College, tells how to count rats, and how to get rid of them. He says:

"If rats are never seen but rat signs are visible then 1 to 100 rats are present. If rats are seen occasionally at night, then from 100 to 500 rats are present. If rats are seen every night and occasionally during the day the total may range from 500 to 1,000. If lots of rats are seen at night and several every day then from 1,000 to 5,000 rats are present. At \$2 per rat the bill can be mighty big."

Pre-baiting is the first step, says Gunderson, in getting rid of rats. Leave about a pound of ground meat for each hundred rats, a tasty bit which the rats like. They soon get used to it. Then give them the poison.

"When the night for poisoning comes mix meat and barium carbonate in 5 to 1 ratio and make individual baits about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Roundup and pen all livestock to prevent accidents. Then distribute the bait. The next morning all uneaten bait should be picked up. Don't be surprised if a lot is untouched since rats with stomach aches can't eat their fill. The poison is slow acting and it may be a week before all poisoned rats die."

Washington, D. C.—A Consumers' Allotment Accounting Manual is being prepared by the War Production Board as a suggestion for keeping adequate material control records under the Controlled Materials Plan. C.M.P. is being gradually effected to replace the priorities system which has brought so many headaches to manufacturers and consumers alike. No regulations require use of the suggested accounting system which is said to be aimed at simplification of the multiple paper work necessarily associated with government control of basic war materials.

Washington News

Bills have been introduced in Congress to authorize federal regulation of vehicle sizes and weights.

The referendum on the 1943-44 wheat quota which was to have been held this spring has been canceled.

Preference ratings for the procurement of shipping containers are set up by the director general for operations, in P-140.

The bill permitting merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies was approved Mar. 8 by the President.

Higher ceiling prices on soft wheat flour effective Mar. 2 have been announced by the O.P.A., in M.P.R. 296, amendment 1.

Processors of animal product feedings stuffs may add to their delivered prices the 3 per cent freight tax, according to the O.P.A.

Loans on 1942 crop wheat stored on farms do not mature until Apr. 30, 1944. Warehouse wheat loans mature Apr. 30, 1943.

The Office of War Information will broadcast each Friday evening at 10:45 to 11 p. m., beginning Mar. 12, to clarify war developments.

The **Export Wheat** program expired Mar. 9, having sold more than 5,000,000 bus. since early in January, mostly to Mexico. At first the subsidy was 20c, later raised to 25c per bushel.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other non-highway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a change in rationing regulations.

A bill to establish a division of co-operatives in the Dept. of Agriculture has been introduced by Senator Capper, to serve as a source of information for the establishment of co-operatives.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to prohibit the sale of any farm commodities owned by the government except as directed by Congress. A war-time and peace-time reserve is provided for.

The 33,000,000 bus. of 1941 wheat resealed last year under extended loans must be resealed or delivered to the C.C.C. within 60 days from Apr. 30 and will become available for sales for feed.

In **fixing ceilings** consideration will be given to cost of production and distribution. Prentiss M. Brown, O.P.A. chief, told the Senate sub-committee, apparently having abandoned the incentive payments.

The **W.P.B.** is receiving numerous inquiries from feed millers as to whether they are included in C.M.P. order 5, giving A.A.1 rating to "food" processors, for supplies and maintenance equipment. A ruling is desired.

O.P.A. field service will be cut down from 120 to 48 offices by Clyde M. Herring, now senior assistant to Prentiss M. Brown, who contemplates the scrapping of controversial and almost unenforceable general maximum price regulations.

A bill making labor unions liable under the 1934 anti-racketeering act has been approved for vote by the House rules committee. The bill is that introduced some time ago by Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama, and penalizes interference with interstate commerce by violence.

A bill to legalize the term "dry milk solids" in place of "dry skim milk" has been introduced by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, who says: "Bakers, who use dry milk solids in bread, have been known to quit using it and cancel advertising campaigns when they learned that regulations required it be called 'skim.'"

Federal Wheat Crop Insurance has been extended to cover wheat planted in excess of 1943 acreage allotments, was announced Mar. 2 by the U. S. D. A.

New Corn Ceilings Coming

Preparatory to announcing new corn ceiling prices Mar. 13 the O.P.A. has been collecting information from the trade.

At Chicago Mar. 2 officials of the O.P.A. conferred with representatives of the grain trade in a closed session.

Actively handling this problem are John K. Westberg, George Montgomery, Charles Kenney and Mr. Heilman, all of the O.P.A.'s grain section, William McArthur and George Kublin, of the Commodity Credit Corp., and Otis Wells, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Decentralizing W.P.B.

After Mar. 1 applications for priority assistance on Form PD-1A may be filed with the nearest of the 131 W.P.B. district offices, and the 12 regional offices are authorized beginning Mar. 15, to assign preference ratings on PD-1A certificates to deliveries of materials valued at \$100 or less.

The preliminary value limitation of \$100 will be progressively stepped up as the field offices assume greater responsibilities and within six weeks more than eighty per cent of all PD-1A applications would be handled entirely by the regional offices.

Parity for Farm Crops to Include Labor Costs

The House rules committee on Mar. 9 approved the Pace bill providing that farm labor costs be included in the computation of parity prices for farm products.

The Senate already had passed the Bankhead bill by 78 to 2 forbidding the deduction of benefit and conservation payments from the parity price in arriving at a ceiling.

The passage of these measures, even over a veto, is a foregone conclusion.

The effect will be to raise the ceiling on flour, thus permitting millers to pay more than the current market prices for milling wheat. On the passage of the Bankhead bill the price of Chicago May wheat advanced 5 cents per bushel.

Gov't Control of Commercial Motor Vehicles

Jos. B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation on Feb. 24 issued the following amended General Order, O.D.T. 21:

Whenever the Office of Defense Transportation shall deem it to be advisable or necessary to the prosecution of the war or to the maintenance of essential civilian economy or in the public interest, any person having possession or control of any commercial motor vehicle shall, notwithstanding any contract, lease, or other commitment, express or implied, with respect to the use or operation of such commercial motor vehicle, cause such vehicle (1) to be operated in such manner, for such purpose, and between such points, as the Office of Defense Transportation shall from time to time direct, and (2) to be leased or rented by any such person to such person or persons as the Office of Defense Transportation shall from time to time direct.

Unless the interested parties agree upon the amount of compensation payable for the use of any such vehicle, so directed to be leased or rented, the amount of such compensation shall be such amount as may be determined by the Office of Defense Transportation to be just and equitable, subject to any applicable maximum price established by any competent governmental authority.

High Rates on Farm Stored Barley and Sorghums

Commodity Credit Corporation loan rates on '43-crop barley 15 to 20 cents higher than on '42-crop barley, and on '43-crop grain sorghums, 25 to 32 cents higher than on '42-crop grain sorghums, have been announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To be eligible for loans farmers must plant not less than 90 percent of their war crop goals. Loans on barley and grain sorghums stored on farms will be secured by chattel mortgage; stored in approved warehouses the security will be warehouse receipts. Loans will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1944, for barley, and not later than June 30, 1944, for grain sorghums.

Loan rates on '43-crop barley stored on farms in all states, except in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington are: No. 1 barley, 75 cents per bushel; No. 2, 73 cents per bushel; No. 3, 70 cents; No. 4, 67 cents; No. 5, 60 cents. There is a discount of 2 cents a bushel for barley grading mixed.

Rates on farm-stored barley in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington are 5 cents per bushel higher on grades 1 to 5, and the discount of 2 cents a bushel for barley grading mixed also applies.

Loan rates on '43-crop grain sorghums stored on farms in all states except Arizona and California are: No. 2 or better grain sorghums, 85 cents per 56-pound bushel; No. 3, 80 cents; No. 4, 70 cents. Rates for Arizona and California are 5 cents higher on each grade. A discount of 2 cents per bushel will apply on mixed grades.

The loan rates for warehouse-stored barley and grain sorghums will be 7 cents less than the farm-stored loan rate.

Price Support of Flaxseed \$2.70

A loan program for the 1943 crop of flaxseed, based on a price support of \$2.70 per bushel on No. 1 flaxseed at the Minneapolis terminal market, was announced Mar. 4 by the Department of Agriculture. Loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation acting thru county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Loans will be available upon the security of warehouse receipts or chattel mortgages covering eligible flaxseed, to any producer of flaxseed grading No. 1 or No. 2, provided the farm has met at least 90 per cent of its war crop goal. Loans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1944. They will mature on demand or on June 30, 1944, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel will be made on farm-stored flaxseed and will be paid at the time the loan is completed. On flaxseed redeemed, the storage allowance will be refunded, plus 3 per cent interest.

The county loan values for flaxseed stored on farms and in approved country warehouses will be determined by deducting (1) the handling charge, and (2) county average freight to the nearest terminal market.

Loan values for flaxseed shipped and stored in approved sub-terminal warehouses will be determined by the regional director of the Commodity Credit Corporation on the basis of the loan value at the appropriate designated terminal, proper adjustments for freight.

The basic loan values for eligible flaxseed stored in approved terminal warehouses at Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Portland will be \$2.70 for No. 1 and \$2.65 for No. 2.

At Los Angeles and San Francisco will be \$2.75 for No. 1 and \$2.70 for No. 2, and at Kansas City, \$2.60 and \$2.55.

Weidman, Mich.—A hammer mill with tramp iron separator was recently installed in the Holmes Milling Co. plant.

Restrictions on Soybean Inventories

Issuance of a Commodity Credit Corporation order limiting processor, manufacturer, and dealer inventories of soybeans; restricting purchases of soybeans, and prohibiting the purchase and use of whole or ground soybeans for feed and fertilizer has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The order PROHIBITS:

(1) Any processor of soybeans, any manufacturer of soybean products other than oil or meal, or any seed dealer from purchasing soybeans of the 1942 crop in an amount in excess of the quantity that he will need for his processing, manufacturing or seed sale requirements for the period ending Oct. 10, 1943.

(2) Any person other than a processor, manufacturer or seed dealer from purchasing soybeans of the 1942 crop in a total quantity in excess of the quantity (1) required to fill orders on hand at the time of such purchase from processors, manufacturers, and seed dealers; (2) deliverable under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation; and (3) necessary to meet planting requirements. Country elevators, however, will be authorized to purchase up to 2,000 bus. of soybeans from farmers in advance of orders from processors, manufacturers, and seed dealers. This is to permit the accumulation of carload lots in advance of sales.

(3) Any person from purchasing soybeans of the 1942 crop in whole or ground form for use as, or manufacture into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry, or pets.

A New Grain Created

Treatment with the powerful drug known for many years past as colchicum changes the number of chromosomes in a plant, creating an entirely new species. This power of *Colchicum autumnale* was unsuspected until developed six years ago at the Carnegie Institute, Washington. The drug is obtained from the dried corm or the seeds of the plant, commonly known as meadow saffron.

A new kind of grain akin to wheat and rye has been created by Swedish scientists by employing this remarkable power of colchicine. The new grain is capable of producing good flour and a good yield equal to wheat; and in addition has the hardness of rye. Its advantages are so great that it may soon be grown on large areas.

Dr. C. H. Darlington, a famous genetist of London, reports that the grain has been grown successfully by the Swedes in Russia.

Books Received

STORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL titles a 362 page volume by Alvin H. Sanders, vice-president of the board of directors, and one of the founders, of the International Livestock Exposition which is held annually in Chicago. The author was former editor and publisher of the *Breeders Gazette*. A prolific writer on live stock subjects, he brings to his readers in the new volume a wealth of personal sketches of successful breeders, feeders, and showmen. Price, \$2. Available from International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

CONVERSION OF THE WEIGHTS OF Mechanical Separations of Grain into Percentages, by E. G. Boerner, research specialist, Agricultural Marketing Service, is an excellent table which quickly converts into percentages the weight in grams of dockage or damage from samples weighing from 5 to 65 grams, and samples weighing from 240 to 260 grams, by 1 gram breaks. Weights of dockage are carried by 1/10th of a gram breaks from 1/10th of a gram to 40.0 grams. A handy set of tables for country as well as terminal elevator and inspection laboratory use in these days of close grading at first point of receipt of grain. To get it, send 5c to the U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., and ask for Circular No. 623.

From Abroad

Three Swedish vessels, the *Eros*, *Camelia* and *Formosa*, have loaded their second cargoes of grain at Toronto, Ont., for Greece.

All hope for the corn and sunflower crops has disappeared owing to the lack of rain says the Minister of Finance of the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina.

Egyptian rice acreage in 1942 is officially estimated at 673,176 feddans (1 feddan = 1,038 acres) compared with 508,983 feddans in 1941. (Estimated production was 863,118 metric tons, compared with 665,758 tons in 1941. Average annual consumption in normal times is estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 tons.

Chile's rice acreage for 1942-43 was 75 per cent above that of 1941-42. Approximately 26,531 hectares (1 hectare = 2,471 acres) were sown to rice during the present 1942-43 crop year. Chilean exports of rice during the first 11 months of 1942 totaled 7,981 tons—more than double the exports in the corresponding period of 1941.

Total food supplies in continental Europe, exclusive of Russia, are this year estimated to be from two to three per cent below those of 1941-42 and about 15 per cent below the pre-war average, according to the semi-annual survey of the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations of the Department of Agriculture. This estimate is based on a roundup of all of the information available to date on 1942 crops.

New Feed Trademarks

NAPPANEE MILLING CO., INC., Nappanee, Ind., has filed trade mark No. 446,462, "Napiana" in under-lined capital letters, for poultry feed.

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 456,246, a representation of a hungry, black and white puppy, for food for dogs and other carnivorous animals.

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 454,126, "I.Q.," for animal feeds, viz. dog, fox, goat, pigeon, poultry, calf, scratch, rabbit, horse, hog, dairy, and turkey feeds.

KENTUCKY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INC., Cincinnati, O., has filed trade mark No. 456,742, "Provico," in variable lettering with a background, for feeds for livestock and poultry.

SILVANIA CARRICK SIMMONDS, doing business as Commando Dog Food Co., New York, N.Y., has filed trade mark No. 457,014, "Commando" in script lettering, for dog and cat foods.

FIELD TRIAL DOG FOOD CO., Oswego, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 447,286, the words "Field Trial" over a representation of two dogs racing over a field, for specially prepared dog food.

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 450,913. It's red circle background for a red feather also incorporates the words "Red Feather Scratch Feed." For feeds for poultry.

SUPERIOR FEED MILLS, Oklahoma City, Okla., has filed trade mark No. 455,488, the words "Vi-Ta-Fied for High Production," inclosed in a suitable representation of a ribbon-like background, for poultry, livestock feeds, and dog food.

SCHREIBER MILLING & GRAIN CO., St. Joseph, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 455,988, "Vitrol," in a pleasing arched arrangement, for a feed supplement for cattle, hogs, and chickens, containing vitamins, vegetable and animal proteins.

NEW ENGLAND GRAIN PRODUCTS CO., Waterville, Me., has filed trade mark No. 453,845, a diamond-shaped inclosure for a reverse-plate "W," over which is the underscored word "Wirthmore," and below which is the combination "Twin-Mix," for stock feed, particularly a prepared food for calves.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4 1/4 x 4 3/4 inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Herget Co., Pekin, Ill., processors and distributors of agricultural products, recently filed an application for a charter to operate here. The application disclosed that the company would invest \$182,720.06 in its operations in the state. Incorporators are George H. Ehrlicher, C. G. Herget and Ernest Welder of Pekin.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Escondido, Cal.—Gordon Howell, a partner in the Howell Feed Co., died recently. Dean Howell also is associated with the company, which has been in business 18 years.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Silmo Chemical Corp., Vineland, N. J., has opened a new office here from which it will handle its coast business. The office, located in the Oviatt Bldg., will be in charge of Albert T. Avey.

Fresno, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual business meeting and elections on Apr. 16 and 17. Headquarters will be the California Hotel. Plans call for a two-day strictly business session this year due to war conditions. The program will be limited to the most urgent and immediate matters that need analysis for efficient co-operation in the war effort.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y.

Oakland, Cal.—The Albers Milling Co. plant on the water front was destroyed by fire Feb. 28. Two elevators, filled with grain, and the Albers dock burned. A merchant ship also was set ablaze. The flames were so intense firemen were unable to approach within 200 ft. of the burning structure. Loss was estimated at \$5,500,000. The mill had been operating on a 24-hr. schedule turning out cereals and flour.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Department of National Revenue, with the approval of the Dominion government, has decided to assess the wheat pool elevator companies in western Canada for corporation income taxes. This subject has been one of long controversy and some believe the decision will lead to long proceedings before the courts.

Winnipeg, Man.—The sale of Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., to Algoma Grain Securities, Ltd., is near completion, viewed from a statement issued by H. E. Sellers, president of the Federal Grain, Ltd., of which Algoma Grain Securities is a wholly owned subsidiary. Mr. Sellers said share certificates and acceptances of the offer made by Algoma to shareholders of Alberta Pacific had been deposited very freely with the Royal Trust Co., which has been instructed to proceed at once to pay the purchase money. March 10 was the last date for Alberta Pacific shareholders to deposit their acceptances and certificates.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that until further advised, producers who have barley suitable for malting purposes, accepted by Canadian maltsters, exporters or others, will be given a special permit to ship and deliver three carlots of this barley over and above their established quota, instead of two carlots as previously provided. This means that a producer may at any time over-deliver his established quota to the extent of three carlots. Entry of such over-delivery must be made in the permit book as an over-delivery of the quota on account of a special permit granted by the Canadian Wheat Board.

COLORADO

Las Animas, Colo.—An addition is being added to the Las Animas Elevator, a 36 x 48 ft. room to be used as a store room for flour and mill feeds. A new hydraulic grain dump also is being installed between the loading shed and the office, new loading docks are being built and the plant is being overhauled generally. The building will be given a sheet metal coating and all woodwork painted. T. C. Patrick is elevator manager.

Denver, Colo.—An option to buy a 90 per cent interest in the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been taken by the Union Securities Corp., wholly-owned affiliate of Tri Continental Corp., and Selected Industries, Inc. The option price is reported at between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Properties of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., include 26 mills, of which 14 are in Colorado, six in Idaho, four in Kansas, one each in Utah and Missouri. The company also owns and operates 178 country elevators and has about 1,200 employees.

ILLINOIS

Auburn, Ill.—A detached hay warehouse belonging to the W. E. Shutt Grain Co. was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 16.

Danvers, Ill.—The Danvers Elvtr. Co. declared a 15 per cent dividend to stockholders at its recent annual meeting. B. J. Sharp is manager of the elevator.

Bethany, Ill.—M. A. Twenty, who has been manager of the Rosamond (Ill.) Co-operative Elvtr. Co. for the last seven years, is new manager of the Bethany Grain Co. elevator.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co. declared a 40 per cent dividend payable to stockholders at its recent annual meeting. George Bloomberg is manager of the elevator.

Freeburg, Ill.—The Reichert Milling Co. mill has gone into production of granular flour, which is being shipped to distilleries to be made into alcohol in the war effort. It also is continuing to make its regular flour.

Ashmore, Ill.—C. A. Acord, Kansas, Ill., elevator owner and coal and feed dealer, has purchased the Ashmore Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, managed by Ed White, and will take control within 30 days from date of sale. He will manage the business from his office at Kansas.

Harvard, Ill.—Roy Herrick, founder and head of the Herrick Feed Co. was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club. He told of his grain and feed business started 27 years ago, sketching high lights of the business conducted from its beginning down to the present.

Ohlman, Ill.—Lee W. Baxter, assistant manager at the Ohlman Grain Co., resigned recently and enlisted in the army air corps. A. C. Robertson, who has served as manager of the elevator for many years, was reappointed to that position at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Decatur, Ill.—A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. in its annual report shows consolidated net income of \$1,910,422 for the year ended Dec. 31, against \$1,978,008 in 1941. Charges in 1942 included federal income and excess profits taxes amounting to \$6,925,000, excluding post-war credit of \$600,000 and reserve of \$600,000 for contingencies.

Allerton, Ill.—R. J. Schmink, W. V. Spesard and P. Freeland, employees of the Allen Grain Co., received as bonuses a \$50 Victory War Bond each.—H. H. H.

CHICAGO NOTES

The partnership of O. S. Nickels & Co. has been dissolved.

A smoky motor at the Norris Grain Co. elevator, 107th and Muskegon Ave., recently caused a fire alarm to be sent in.

Headquarters of the American Corn Millers Federation moved to the Bankers Bldg., 105 West Adams St., March 1. The new office provides much needed additional space, Sec'y Harry Hunter stated.

After Mar. 1, 1943, each clearing member is required to report to the Business Conduct Com'te on its approved form each account of a non-clearing member subject to Rule 210 who is indebted to the clearing member by reason of transactions executed after Mar. 1, 1943.

New members admitted to membership recently in the Board of Trade include the following: Max A. Karmin, Clarence W. Johnson, vice-pres., Fleischmann Malting Co., Elmer H. Prueser, Uhlmann Grain Co., William J. Finn, Uhlmann Grain Co., all of Chicago; Raymond F. Smith, Glencoe, Ill., and Frank Triplett, vice-pres. and mgr. Producers Grain Corp., Amarillo, Tex.

The Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at its regular monthly dinner meeting, Mar. 2, heard an interesting and informative talk by Joe Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, on Coopering and Weighing. Mr. Schmitz' talk is published elsewhere in this number. W. P. McCarthy, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., discussed absenteeism and Absentmindedness. The meeting was the last to be chairmaned by Ed Josephson, chapter president, who is leaving April 1 for a new post in Sheboygan, Wis. Gordon Laugen, 1st vice-pres., will be in charge of future meetings.

INDIANA

Acton, Ind.—M. L. Beck, who recently purchased the Acton Grain & Feed Co., is a former resident of Shelbyville.

Marion, Ind.—J. W. Harvey, 74, who had operated a flour and feed business here for 30 years, died Feb. 20 after a long illness.

Boone Grove, Ind.—The Boone Grove Grain Co. built a new addition late last year to the elevator and installed a two ton feed mixer.—A.E.L.

Decatur, Ind.—Avon Burk, of the Burk Elvtr. Co., recently underwent an operation for gall bladder trouble. His condition is reported as satisfactory.

Flora, Ind.—The Flora Grain & Coal Co. elevator was purchased by the Camden Elvtr. Co., Camden, Ind. A number of improvements are contemplated.—A.E.L.

Thornhope (Oak R.F.D.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a new hammer mill and 50 hp. motor. This mill replaced a 30 hp.—A.E.L.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—T. C. Crabbs, president of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., who has been hospitalized for the second time within the last year, is getting along fine and wrote March 5 that he expects to be able to return to his home from the hospital within two or three days.

Hillsboro, Ind.—The Finch-Moore Grain Co. plant was forced to suspend operations because of a break-down of its Diesel engine. Priority is asked for a new engine.

Marion, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention March 15 and 16, at Hotel Spencer. The program for the two-day sessions is being arranged.

Delphi, Ind.—A new, hopper-bottom, elevated cob house 40 ft. high, at the C. M. Kerlin elevator has speeded up removal of cobs and reduced the manual labor formerly required.—A.E.L.

Thorntown, Ind.—Frank Osborn, a truck driver for the Sugar Creek Elevator Co., was killed instantly by the fast James Whitcomb Riley Big Four train the morning of Feb. 17.

Pinola (Laporte R.F.D. 2), Ind.—Burglars again visited the Farmers Co-operative elevator recently. Only a small amount of cash was left in the safe overnight, but the safe was damaged.—A.E.L.

St. Joe, Ind.—The St. Joe mill was threatened by destruction when the exhaust pipe, below floor level, developed a leak and ignited some waste oil, March 2nd, at 3 p. m. Exceptional fire fighting saved the plant.—A.E.L.

Marion, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana will hold its annual meeting at the Spencer Hotel, March 15-16. Many problems confronting country elevators today will be discussed.—W. L. Woodfield, sec'y.

Camden, Ind.—The Carroll County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n purchased the three story frame mill building formerly owned by Frank Snowberger. Complete new power and equipment for feed mill will be added.—A.E.L.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Jasper County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., has had its charter amended, increasing capital stock to 800 shares preferred of \$25 p.v., and 21,000 shares common of \$5 p.v., and other amendments.—P. J. P.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting at the Wayne Hotel, the evening of Mar. 8. Reports of the local and terminal conditions and government regulations were subjects of interest discussed. Walter Penrod is president of the association, L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y.

Lafayette, Ind.—Dr. Forrest W. Quackenbush, agricultural chemist at the University of Wisconsin, has just been appointed as State Chemist and Seed Commissioner for Indiana. He succeeds Dr. Kraybill, who resigned about a year ago to go into another line of work, and during such time Dr. D. M. Doty has been acting chemist.

Versailles, Ind.—Walter Knigga of Dillsboro, has purchased a half interest in the Versailles Feed Co., Elmer H. Bailey, owner of the business, recently announced. Mr. Knigga has been employed by Mr. Bailey for the last seven years. A new scale and hammer mill were installed recently at the mill. The company will continue to handle all kinds of feed and do custom grinding.

Red Key, Ind.—Wert W. Warren has purchased the Red Key Grain Co. business, operated by L. A. McVey. Mr. McVey suffered a stroke of paralysis several weeks ago, while at work in his office, and has been unable to look after business since. Mr. Warren announced the Red Key Grain Co. office will be closed temporarily and all business will be handled thru the Warren Feed & Coal Yard office. He, however, plans to reopen the office at a future date.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Robert W. Garten has been discharged from the army, being over the required age, and has returned to Indianapolis to again take over active management of the Garten Feed Co.

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Blue Grass Feed Co., Lexington, Ky.; Ora Botts Grain & Feed Co., Millersburg.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Some grain dealers are replacing men in their offices with women and are using the men outside and in the elevators or feed mills. If a new bill under consideration by the state legislature becomes a law, grain dealers will be able to use boys 16 and 17 years old as truck drivers. The bill, S. B. 175, passed in the state senate Feb. 19.—Fred Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Ashton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 15-inch Atlas Belt.

Templeton, Ia.—E. J. Bruggeman has opened a general feed store in the building he recently purchased.

Algona, Ia.—E. R. Rising & Son are installing a new oat cleaning machine to clean seed oats.—A. G. T.

Cherokee, Ia.—Bob Sucher, manager of the Allison Feed Milling Co., gave a talk at the recent Rotary Club luncheon.

Parkersburg, Ia.—A. J. Froning & Son have enlarged their office which gives them considerable more room.—A. G. T.

West Union, Ia.—Big Gain Products Co. recently moved from its depot location to a modern plant in the central part of town.

Bellevue, Ia.—Clarence J. Roeder is conducting a feed business in the old button factory under the firm name of Roeder Feed Co.

Harris, Ia.—Clay Edwards has resigned his position as manager of the Willey & Greig elevator, and moved his family to Primghar where he will farm.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Cedar Falls Mills has built a modern structure to replace the mill that burned a few months ago. The new plant is ready for operation.

Farmington, Ia.—P. L. Fetsch, owner of a chick hatchery and feed mill, has purchased from Ben Seely a two-room brick building located on downtown Elm street to be used for his business.

Walnut, Ia.—C. W. Larsen, manager of the Farmers Supply Co. elevator, recently was taken to the Jennie Edmundsen Hospital at Council Bluffs for medical treatment.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The new Ralston-Purina mill that opened here early in January for processing soybeans, started processing feeds March 1. Don Walker is manager of the mill.

Farragut, Ia.—Lee Roscoe has succeeded J. R. Cox as manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator. Mr. Cox has served as manager of the company for nearly 20 years.

Massena, Ia.—E. E. Hosfelt, for 22 years connected with the Massena Grain Co., is the new manager of the elevator, succeeding Ed A. Fuller, manager for 2½ years. Mr. Fuller recently resigned to become manager of the Boone (Ia.) Elvtr. Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Dr. J. R. Macdonald, president of the Vitamized Feed Co., entertained 14 members of the office force recently at a steak dinner at the Wakhonsa Hotel. The steak for the dinner was from the prize winning baby beef at the Sioux City stock show.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant was badly damaged by fire early the morning of Feb. 14. The blaze was confined to the upper section of the elevator. A quantity of cracked corn, cracked wheat, more than 10 tons of mixed feed and about 100 bags of flour were water soaked.

Algona, Ia.—Due to a shortage of hemp seed the plan to operate 15 hemp processing plants in Iowa has been changed to only 11 plants, A. J. Loveland, Iowa war board chairman of the department of agriculture, announced. Processing plants will be located here and at Britt, Mason City, Rockford, Humboldt, Eagle Grove, Hampton, Iowa Falls, Grundy Center, Boone and Traer.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has been holding a series of meetings from Mar. 2-11, inclusive, that feed dealers may be fully informed of what the Feed Industry Council and the U.S.D.A. is recommending. The opening meeting was held here, at Hotel Fort Des Moines on Mar. 2; other meetings were held as follows: Mar. 3, Muscatine; Mar. 4, Waterloo; Mar. 5, Fort Dodge; Mar. 9, Council Bluffs; and on Mar. 11 the final meeting will be held at the Mayfair Hotel, Sioux City. The principal speaker was Walter Berger, the ass'n's representative at Washington. Chris Miller was present at all meetings to answer questions in regard to the mixed feed ceilings.

KANSAS

Abilene, Kan.—J. E. Crane, former manager of the Rock Island Elevator, has gone to Manhattan.

Salina, Kan.—Western Star Milling Co. will use as offices the Eberhardt building purchased by the J. J. Vanier interests.

Grinnell, Kan.—The Beougher Grain Co. recently put in a complete stock of commercial feeds. They handle the Staley & Spear lines.

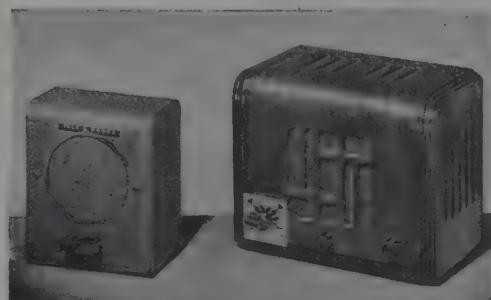
Halstead, Kan.—D. C. Buller of Buller's Feed Mill announced installation of a new electric bag closing sewing machine at the mill five miles west of here.

Sublette, Kan.—W. R. Henley is new manager of the Claud M. Cave & Co. grain business, succeeding Carl Greensburg who recently moved to Dodge City.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The former Sauer Milling Co. plant, now leased by the Kansas Milling Co. of Wichita, Kan., from the new owner, L. H. Bowen of Independence, has been placed in operation with Mr. Bowen as manager.

Herndon, Kan.—Otto Steinett, manager of the Equity Union Exchange Co. elevator on Feb. 15 billed out a car loaded with wheat consigned to Superior, Neb. On Feb. 22 he was billing out another carload of wheat and noting the car's number, thought it was familiar. Checking records, he found it was the same car which he had loaded at his elevator the week before. Another one for Mr. Ripley.

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Paradise, Kan.—Chas. E. Helscher, who has been manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. elevator for the past five years, resigned from the position recently and now is employed as manager of the Paradise Feed Co., operated by the Rogers-Hoisington firm.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n recently voted not to hold its annual state convention this spring, in view of transportation situations as well as recommendation from Office of Defense Transportation regarding conventions.

Kingman, Kan.—Jake Johnson of Mount Hope, has returned here, to be employed in the local mill of the Consolidated Milling Co. C. R. Holman, chief engineer of the mill since 1938, and H. H. Lindt, for the last two years employed at the plant, have resigned from their positions and are moving to California.

Topeka, Kan.—Senate Bill 25, amending grain tax bill has passed both houses. This bill went thru with no change in the tax rate of one-half mill per bushel; the only change dealt with the distribution of the tax when collected, the proceeds going into the county general fund instead of to the credit of the various local municipalities. House Bill 310, by Fees and Salaries Com'te: amends licensing fees for state warehouses, the present fee of \$5 being raised to \$10. The present fees have not been sufficient to pay the expenses of licensing and supervising state warehouses and this service has had to be paid partly out of funds of the Inspection and Weighing Department. This bill, should it become a law, should help to make the warehouse division of the department more nearly self-supporting. It has been approved by the Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Dept. Bill now under general orders on the House calendar.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Standard Milling Co. of Atlanta, Ga., has leased the feed unit of the Acme Mill and operations have already begun. R. G. Ruff, formerly of Atlanta, is manager. This will make the third feed mill of the company, the others being at Macon and Atlanta, Ga.

Covington, Ky.—Normal operations of the Dorsel Milling Co.'s plant are continuing in spite of the burning of the company's grinding and milling department recently. Fred J. Dorsel, president of the company, said plans for rebuilding the burned section will be deferred pending an insurance adjustment. Much valuable machinery was ruined in the fire.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to make workmen's compensation for accidents compulsory was urged recently by James B. Milliken in what he said was the first step of a campaign to rally voters for the measure. The amendment will be submitted in the coming November election under an act of the 1942 General Assembly.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Adrian, Mich.—Fire recently damaged the B. M. Ryan elevator.

Lowell, Mich.—The Superior Mill of the King Milling Co. burned March 7.

Byron, Mich.—The Central Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Gladwin, Mich.—The Charles Wolohan seed warehouse containing a quantity of seeds and beans burned March 8.

South Lyon, Mich.—Wixom Co-ops. have added a Kelly-Duplex Vertical 2-ton Feed Mixer with a 7½ h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Detroit, Mich.—As soon as the Froedtert Grain & Malt Co. gets the malt plant recently purchased here repaired, it will be in the market for choice malting barley.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Hayden Milling Co. has installed another hammer mill, with feeder-crusher and tramp iron separator driven by a 75 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Yale, Mich.—Recent additions to the Yale Elvtr. Co. plant include a cleaner driven by a 15 h.p. fully enclosed motor and a gravity separator driven by a 5 h.p. motor.

Hemlock, Mich.—Improvements at the Chas. Wolohan, Inc. elevator include a Steinlite Moisture Tester, four giant bean pickers, a gravity separator and a new drier furnace.

Owosso, Mich.—The Peoples Elevator Co. has purchased the adjacent Cornair feed mill and is installing a hammer mill with built-in feeder and crusher and tramp iron separator.

Reese, Mich.—The Kern elevator operated by Reese Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being remodeled. New equipment includes a cleaner, a covered drive, new foundations and several fully enclosed motors.

Hopkins, Mich.—The Hopkins Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its feed grinding equipment by the installation of a hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator driven by a 30 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Parma, Mich.—Alger Hicks is the new manager of the Parma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Recent improvements include a hammer mill with built-in crusher-feeder and magnetic separator, a corn sheller and a twin spiral feed mixer.

Saginaw, Mich.—Leo D. Cline, who purchased the Brand & Harding Milling Co. plant a year ago, is continuing to make improvements including a hammer mill with crusher-feeder and tramp iron separator, a gravity mill, new heating boiler, bag elevator, and several fully enclosed motors. He also plans to build a new office adjacent to the elevator.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—Samuel Widde, 72, in the feed business here for many years, died recently following a long illness.—F. G. C.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Peavey Elevator here will be rebuilt, Martin Hviding, manager, stated. The elevator was destroyed by fire last November.

Easton, Minn.—The Easton Farmers Elvtr. Co. at a meeting Feb. 27, decided to build a feed mill and mixing plant as soon as material is available.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Grain Co. has been purchased by Thomas Masterson and William Kuehl of Walnut Grove and Ed Kleven of Westbrook.

Winona, Minn.—The large built-in three story drier at the Winmar Fiber Co., Inc., plant was destroyed by fire that burned thru the main building, Feb. 28.

Marshall, Minn.—The Hixon-Gannon Co., Inc., of Minneapolis, has opened an office here with Merrill Trow in charge. Mr. Trow will do track buying for the firm.

Barnesville, Minn.—William Fridgen, who for the past 18½ years has been manager of the Peavey Elevator in Sabin, has been transferred here where he will hold the same position.

Williams, Minn.—A spark from the motor of the hammer mill, operated by Robert Davids, started the fire that did considerable damage to the alfalfa mill on the C.N.R. loading track here, Feb. 15.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Dr. J. Wesley Nelson, animal nutrition specialist, recently joined the research department of Cargill, Inc.

Tons of hay and feed were destroyed in a fire that burned the Edina Feed Store, Edina, Mar. 2, owned by Donald Jensen.

J. S. Birdsell, of Birdsell Elevators, New Leipzig, N. D., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The many friends of Jack Coughlin, superintendent, Brooks Elevator, will be pleased to learn he is making a good recovery from a recent illness.

George B. Norris, president of the old Blaisdell Milling Co., at one time one of the foremost mill feed jobbing concerns in the Northwest, died Feb. 27 after a long illness.

J. J. Cummings, 57, a weigher for the state grain commission, died of a heart attack while seated at the wheel of his automobile, March 1. Apparently feeling the attack coming on, he pulled his auto to the side of the street and turned off the ignition.—P. J. P.

Lt. James M. Cassidy, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1941 and a son of Thomas J. Cassidy, Minneapolis grain broker, was killed in a plane crash in Latin America March 2, on his 23rd birthday anniversary. Lt. Cassidy enlisted in the army air force in January, 1942, and received his commission last August. He is the first exchange member to be killed in the war.

The voluntary employment stabilization agreement that is in effect in this area includes grain elevators, J. M. Griffin, of the U. S. Employment Service, told members of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at their February meeting here. The agreement is designed to stop the rising tide of shifting by workers from one job to another. Mr. Griffin emphasized that a grain worker is just as essential as a munitions plant worker. In fact a skilled elevator worker is regarded as more essential than a common laborer may be in a munitions plant, he said.

MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo.—House Bill No. 164, providing for the supervision, regulation, licensing and taxing of itinerant merchants using motor vehicles and the business conducted by them; for the disposition of revenues derived from the license fees; requiring for public protection policies of insurance or bonds; requiring for protection of the public a bond against fraud and misrepresentation; conferring jurisdiction upon the Public Service Commission for the administration and enforcement of this act and empowering the Commission to issue all necessary rules and regulations governing itinerant merchants and providing for the grounds upon which the Commission can revoke a license; providing for the service of process upon itinerant merchants who are non-residents of the state, which has been passed favorable by the Transportation Com'te with an almost unanimous vote, will be brought up in the House within a very short time. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n is urging dealers to write their representative and district senator to vote for the passage of this bill. Every grain dealer should work hard to this end, for the bill is of vital importance to them individually as well as to the public in general. A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Ass'n, is directing, personally, a campaign among Ass'n members to assure the bill's passing. "Don't neglect your duty to this important legislation," he admonishes all grain men. "Write your representative and senator now."

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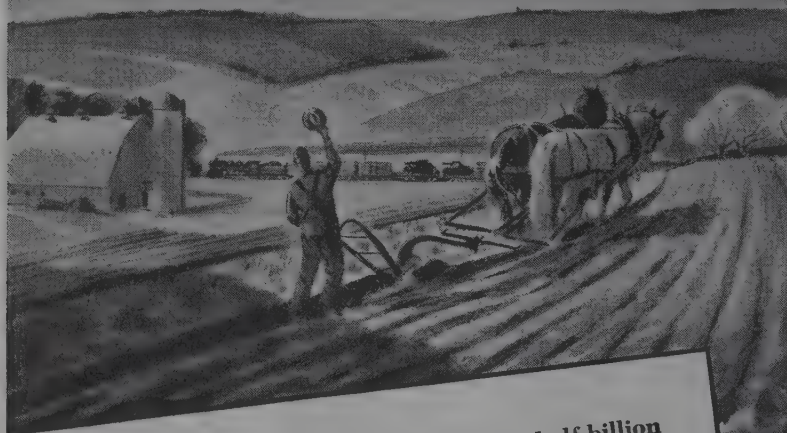
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And to top all this, they've supplied 1 3/4 billion dollars worth of food to our lend-lease allies in the last 18 months.

Most of this produce was carried by the railroads to the ports—carried in addition to the vast movement of troops, military machines and other war goods.

**To keep it all on the move, the railroads are starting off a heavily loaded freight train every four seconds—
—are hauling a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute of the day and night.**

In doing their job the railroads face pressing problems similar to the farmers'.

A lot of our men have joined the armed forces. We cannot get all the extra engines and cars the rush of work requires.

But just as the farmers are going all-out to produce everything they can, we'll do our level best to continue to carry everything they grow as swiftly and reliably as we always have.

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RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mexico, Mo.—J. E. Curry recently resigned from his position with the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevator Co. and has opened a grain and feed business of his own in the Sanford building.—P. J. P.

Breckenridge, Mo.—Edgar Bowers, manager of the H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co. elevator recently resigned, and has been succeeded by Orville Neith, previously employed in the company's Hamilton elevator.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles A. Geiger, of the Geiger Grain Co., announced that he now is associated with R. G. Graham in the grain business, opening March 1 as Geiger & Graham Grain Co. Mr. Graham, better known as "Bob," will have charge of the grain receiving business.

St. Joseph, Mo.—H. C. Van Houten, chief state grain inspector here, resigned March 2, to accept a position as head grain buyer for the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., succeeding Robert Graham who had entered the grain commission business with C. A. Geiger. As manager of the cash grain department, Mr. Van Houten will work on the grain exchange floor representing the company in sales.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. F. McElvain, 71, formerly president of the Moffatt Grain Co. and for the last few years with Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., died Feb. 27.

Bill Hockman, manager of the Arapahoe (Neb.) elevator of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., has been transferred to the company's local office.

Chas. V. Purcell died Mar. 4 at Wesley Hospital, aged 86 years. He had been a member of the Board of Trade for 48 years and retired from the brokerage business only four months ago.

Frank L. Stetson, 82, a former resident here for many years at which time he was a member of the Board of Trade, died at the home of his step-son, Walter Jack, Route 4, Peoria, Ill., Feb. 26.—P. J. P.

Captain Lester C. Addington, son of Carl A. Addington of the coarse grain department of Henry Lichtig & Co., died Feb. 16 at Fort Belvoir, Va., as a result of an accidental shooting while on maneuvers.

Frank Farnen, manager of the M.F.A. Grain & Feed Co., resigned recently, effective immediately. A. J. Loutsch, formerly with Grain Belt Mills, and more recently associated with the Bank of Co-operatives, St. Louis, became new manager March 1.

L. S. Selders has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from R. L. S. Nicholson. The membership sold for \$2,500 including the transfer fee. A. G. Loutch also has applied for membership on transfer from James N. Russell.

Loren W. Johnson, manager of Cargill, Inc., office here, recently underwent a major operation at St. Luke's Hospital. He was reported as doing well. Mrs. Johnson has been dividing her time between here and Minneapolis where her two-year-old daughter is in Abbott Hospital.

MONTANA

Dodson, Mont.—B. J. Schmitz, manager of the Equity Co-operative elevator for 17 years, has resigned, effective Mar. 1, to become a deputy collector of internal revenue in Montana. During the years Mr. Schmitz has been with the Dodson elevator the plant has been increased from a 25,000-bu. elevator to a 100,000-bu. storage unit. In 1929 the Equity Ass'n built a bulk elevator and in 1936 constructed a service station. The St. Anthony & Dakota elevator and annex were purchased in 1941. The Imperial elevator was razed and an annex built alongside the present elevator. Last fall an additional 22,000-bu. storage bin was constructed.

NEBRASKA

Palmyra, Neb. — The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. received an income tax rebate of \$533.—P. J. P.

Beatrice, Neb.—A fire in the roof of the alfalfa mill building, March 5, was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has purchased the alfalfa mill from Alfred Holt.

Hartington, Neb.—A. C. Trautman, former manager of the Crowell Elevator at Magnet, is employed at the Star Elevator.

Scribner, Neb.—Ed Happel, employed at the Farmers Elevator, has moved his family here from the Frank Hersinger farm.

Daykin, Neb.—John Endorf, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has moved his family from his farm to a local residence he recently purchased.

Milford, Neb. — The Farmers Union Elevator Ass'n opened its new 30,000-bu. elevator Feb. 22, built on the site of the old one that burned last August.

Omaha, Neb.—Adolf Mayer, formerly manager of the Continental Grain Co. here, has received an honorable discharge from the army and will soon resume his duties here.

Magnet, Neb. — Nels C. Jensen, Newman Grove, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Crowell Elevator, Co. elevator, replacing A. C. Trautman who recently resigned to accept other employment.

Chappell, Neb.—Cecil L. Bartlett is new manager of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. elevator. Mr. Bartlett, a former resident here when he managed the Farmers elevator several years ago, has been located at Kimball.

Fremont, Neb.—The Updike Grain Corp. announced completion of the rebuilding of its annex, recently damaged by fire, and the structure is now ready for business. The annex now has a storage capacity of 135,000 bus., bringing total capacity of the plant to 235,000 bus.

Lincoln, Neb.—The legislature agricultural committee reported out L.B.281, the grain warehousing measure, Mar. 4. Under the provisions of L.B.281, grain warehouses previously exempt, such as those licensed under the federal warehouse act, would be under supervision and inspection of the state railway commission.

Minatare, Neb.—Ray Stephenson, foreman of the barley roll plant at the Luper elevator, suffered a painful accident Feb. 22 when his hand became entangled in the rolls of the machine. The power had been shut off and the rolls were "coasting" while Mr. Stephenson cleaned them with a brush. In some manner his gloved hand with the brush caught in the rolls, the latter stopping the machine. He was taken to the hospital where it was necessary to remove the index finger from his right hand. The bone was seriously crushed in his second finger, but it is thought this will heal.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling Products Co. recently purchased seven acres of land adjacent to the Union Pacific tracks near here where it intends to build an alfalfa mill this spring. Arrangements have been practically completed for installation of a dehydrating unit of the same size and capacity as the Lexington plant and it is planned to have it ready for the new alfalfa crop early in May. Later a fully equipped sun-cured alfalfa mill for the grinding and processing of alfalfa during the winter months after the dehydrating plant is closed, will be installed. A. E. Wilson is manager of the company's Lexington plant, and purchased the local ground for the company.

NEVADA

Fallon, Nev.—The Milk Producers Ass'n drying plant was put into operation recently. The plant's output during the first week of operation was in the neighborhood of 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. a day of the powder, a feed grade product, used principally by poultry operators.

NEW YORK

Chittenango, N. Y.—Leland H. Stearns, for the last 10 years manager of the Rome (N. Y.) G. L. F. Corp., recently resigned from the position and purchased the E. H. Cook & Son coal and feed business here.

New York, N. Y.—Jules Fribourg has been elected president of the Continental Grain Co., to succeed the late Joseph Feuer. Mr. Fribourg has been vice-pres. of the company since its organization. Rene Fribourg, will become chairman of the board of directors. William C. Schilthuis has been elected executive vice-pres.

BUFFALO LETTER

The shutting down "within 24 days" of all feed mills in Buffalo, largest feed manufacturing center in the nation, was predicted Mar. 4, by Corn Exchange President Elmer J. Koehnlein because of existing corn price ceilings.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Use of an acetylene torch to cut a two-foot hole in the side of a bin at the Black Rock Milling Co. in which was a smoldering fire is credited with saving about \$6,000 worth of distillers grain stored in the 60-ft. high steel storage bin. The smoldering grain was removed thru the hole made in the side of the bin.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The O.P.A. has permitted the Buffalo grain trade to operate with two price ceilings on corn, one applying to so-called "ex-lake" corn, the other to "all rail" corn, Elmer J. Koehnlein of the Buffalo Corn Exchange announced. The "ex-lake" ceiling will be \$1.08 a bushel, f.o.b. Buffalo; the ceiling on "all rail" corn will be \$1.14½, Philadelphia basis. Mr. Koehnlein headed a delegation that went to Washington and convinced the O.P.A. Buffalo should have two ceilings. Ex-lake corn is distributed by rail from Buffalo after arriving here by boat. All rail corn is shipped by rail directly from the west to eastern consumers.—G. E. T.

Thos. J. O'Brien, 86, pioneer grain merchant, died recently, following illness that resulted from a heart attack suffered New Year's Day. He was employed by Preston & Wright when 17 years old, remaining with the firm thru its changes in partnership until 1887 when he left A. P. Wright & Son, successors to Preston & Wright, to form his own grain receiving and forwarding business. In 1904 it was merged with the Maritime Forwarding Co., with Mr.

O'Brien as president, a position he retained until he retired in 1933. Mr. O'Brien recalled the day a small, two-masted schooner, the M. P. Barkalow, sailed into Buffalo with a then record cargo of 8,500 bus. of wheat. He also saw the day, much later, when the Str. Lemoyne brought in a record of 525,000 bus.—P. J. P.

NORTH DAKOTA

Casselton, N. D.—The Casselton Elevator Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Wahpeton, N. D.—H. L. Otos has resigned his position as manager of the Christine Farmers Union elevator and has left for the west coast where he will be employed in Kaisers shipyards. J. Albert Johnson will take over the position vacated by Mr. Otos.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Clifford D. Olson, one of the proprietors of the Hoover-Olson Feed & Seed Co. before leaving for the navy, has been commissioned an ensign in the naval reserve after completing a 15-week training course at New York USNR Midshipmen's School. Ensign Olson will spend a brief leave with his parents before leaving for service.—P. J. P.

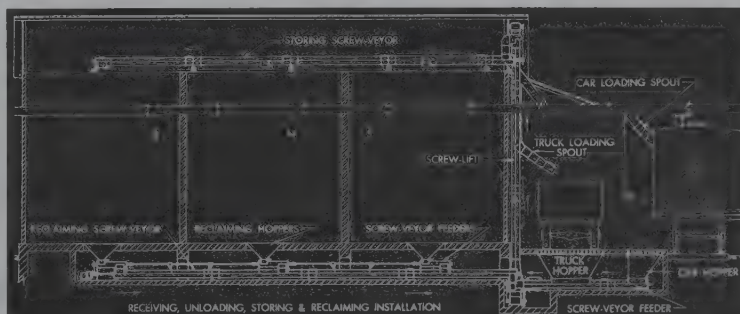
OHIO

Cincinnati, O.—Second Lt. R. Tazwell Creedmore, former grain and feed merchant here, has been promoted to first lieutenant in the air service at Sacramento, Cal.

Fostoria, O.—Miss Elaine Snyder, former employee of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, has entered Hunter College, New York, for training in the WAVES.

Kinnickinnick (Chillicothe p.o.), O.—Augustus U. Stout, 77, operator of a grain elevator here for the last 40 years, died recently at the home of a daughter near Chillicothe.

Vanlue, O.—Beck's elevator and feed store has been purchased by J. C. Hochstetler Sons, owners of elevators in Findlay and Wharton. The local elevator will be managed by Harley Wyler, who has been mill man at the Findlay elevator. A full line of farm supplies, feeds, seeds and coal will be handled in addition to the grinding and mixing of feeds. Earl Beck, former owner of the elevator, will continue in the implement business.



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Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Springville, O.—Farmers recently held a second meeting to further plans to organize a co-operative elevator ass'n to take over the John Armstrong elevator. A. R. Pearson is chairman of the temporary organization com'te. A week previous the first meeting for this purpose was held, attended by 40 farmers of the vicinity, at which time the temporary organization com'te was appointed and instructed to investigate the possibilities of organizing the elevator ass'n.

Springfield, O.—The Stratton Grain Co. has sold its 350,000-bu. elevator to the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., of Columbus, Marvin D. Losey of Columbus, in charge of the grain division of the cooperative, and Max M. Scarff of New Carlisle, treasurer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the parent organization, made the announcement. Final arrangements for the purchase were concluded Feb. 18, following negotiations which began when the co-operative took a 30-day purchase option on the property. Mr. Losey stated the new owner would take over active operation of the property within 30 days but meanwhile there will be no break in operation. The present working staff of the plant will be maintained. John L. Sprague, who has represented the Stratton company's interests here, will return to Chicago to resume his position with the Chicago branch of the company. Mr. Losey stated the co-operative will take over all existing grain storage contracts of the Stratton Grain Co., and will continue to operate as a U. S. licensed and bonded warehouse.

OKLAHOMA

Marshall, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. reported two recent occurrences of electrical breakdowns.

Pocasset, Okla.—The Moore Stauffer Grain Co. will move the Tabler elevator here where it will replace the company's burned elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—An exemption from the sales tax is given gross receipts from revenue derived from the sale of feeds and seeds, in House Bill 221.

Pond Creek, Okla.—Sam Robertson, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., announced that the company is now operating on a cash basis in all of its business dealings.

Wyandotte, Okla.—The old Montgomery mill, landmark on the road between here and Seneca, Mo., has collapsed, vibration from a passing train believed to have been responsible. It was built in the late nineties.

Kaw, Okla.—Glen G. Conklin, owner of the Conklin Elvtr. Co., has a novelty in the chicken line, an Albino baby chick, white with blood-red eyes. He received it in a shipment of chicks and is keeping it at the elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The formal opening of the new and enlarged West End Feed & Seed Store was held Feb. 27, with radio stars present in person to take part on the day's program. Mr. and Mrs. C. Guy Freeland are owners of the business.

Inola, Okla.—Henry Powers, owner of the Inola Mills & Elevator, severely injured his hand recently while helping to unload a car of grain. The shovel he was scooping up the grain with struck a nail in the floor of the car, throwing the shovel in the air and his left hand slipped and struck the side of the car. The thumb on his left hand was badly cut, requiring several stitches to close the wound. He was rushed to Claremore General Hospital for medical attention.

Stillwater, Okla.—James E. Berry, Paul C. Wise and Haskell Cudd have formed a partnership and, doing business under the name of the Stillwater Milling Co., the firm replacing the former corporate structure of the milling firm. The corporation was liquidated by the above named men Dec. 21, 1942, because of the burden of corporate taxes. The new arrangement means no change in ownership, management or operation of the mill. The partners operate another mill at Fort Smith, Ark., and an elevator at Perry, using the Stillwater Milling Co. name also for these places. They do an extensive business in flour, feed and other grain products in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. Mr. Cudd is general manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Stites, Ida.—Willis Turner recently purchased an 85,000-bu. sacked warehouse from F.C.A.

Rupert, Ida.—High winds did considerable damage to the C. D. Johnson warehouse early in February.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., recently purchased a 65,000-bu. bulk elevator from the F.C.A.

Kittitas, Wash.—L. Nihoul has been transferred by the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. from Malden to its local elevator.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., was the successful bidder in sale of a 95,000-bu. sacked grain warehouse here by the F.C.A.

Lacrosse, Wash.—Hugh Weiford, formerly bookkeeper with the Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., has returned to that position, succeeding Frank Reed who has entered the U. S. fighting forces.

Kennewick, Wash.—Building permits have been issued for \$8,400 for the erection of 16 grain storage tanks. Each bin will hold approximately 3,200 bus. of wheat when completed.—F. K. H.

Reubens, Ida.—A 45,000-bu. bulk elevator and 60,000-bu. sacked grain warehouse here owned by the Farm Credit Administration were purchased recently by the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc.

Walla Walla, Wash.—John D. Israel, former manager of the Continental Grain Co., who now is stationed at the air base at Reno, Nev., recently was promoted to corporal in the U. S. Army Air Force Signal Corps.

Lapwai, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., purchased a local bulk elevator of 75,000-bu. capacity and sacked grain warehouse of 50,000-bu. from the Farm Credit Ass'n, and will convert the facilities to the storage and processing of peas.

Spokane, Wash.—A two-alarm fire caused damages of \$100,000 to the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n building. Loss by water was extra heavy. Huge tarpaulins were spread to save thousands of sacks of feed and scores of workmen and firemen were busy carting out crated eggs and brooms. C. P. Case is manager of the plant.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—Into the heap of lost legislation has gone the "big truck" bill, H. B. 220, when the House of Representatives voted 45 to 15 to kill it for this session. In this action the House decreed that it may be all right for the Governor to grant temporary relief to truckers in wartime to permit them to haul 60-ft. trucks instead of the 50-footers, now permitted by law but it does not want that relief to extend beyond the duration.—F. K. H.

Ferdinand, Ida.—Anton Sarbacker recently bought from the F.C.A. a local 90,000-bu. sacked warehouse.

The Dalles, Ore.—Voters of Wasco County will shortly pass on a \$150,000 bond issue for construction of an annex to the present grain elevator at the Dalles Port. The annex would hold 500,000 bus. of wheat, and is made necessary for storage of the 1943 crop, because wheat previously stored at the two port terminal warehouses have been leased to the Kaiser Ship Building Co. The Continental Grain Co., which operates the present elevator under lease from the Port, has agreed to rent the annex on a similar basis.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—J. W. Shepard, manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., recently announced at Kansas City, Mo., where he had just purchased as successful bidder for the co-operative grain warehouses and elevators at Lapwai, Culdesac, Reubens and Cottonwood, Ida., placed on sale by the F.C.A., that the co-operative will expand its operations into a new field, the storage and processing of peas. The facilities purchased at Lapwai will be converted into a modern pea processing and elevator plant at a cost of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Joel (Moscow p.o.), Ida.—Completion of the purchase of the line of elevators and warehouses from Mark P. Miller Co. by Latah Grain Growers, Inc., for \$65,000 has been announced by H. H. Simpson, manager of the co-operative organization. Agreements for the purchase were made public last summer when possession of the properties was given to the Latah Grain Growers, but legal considerations made completion of the transaction impossible at that time. Bulk and flat warehouse space to accommodate 700,000 bus. of grain was involved in the sale. Properties acquired from the Miller firm include the elevator and warehouse here, two warehouses at Howell, an elevator and two warehouses at Troy, an elevator and three warehouses at Deary, a warehouse at Avon, and elevator and warehouse at Viola, and a warehouse at Estes Station.

PENNSYLVANIA

North Scottdale, Pa.—The feed mill of John E. and Frances S. Pritts was destroyed by fire on the morning of Feb. 19.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Tripp, S. D.—John F. Harnden of Platte is the new man in charge of the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The elevator and stock of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n were damaged by fire Feb. 24.

Naomi (Lennox p.o.), S. D.—W. H. Kuhlmeier is in charge of the King Grain Co. elevator as manager. The elevator re-opened for business in February.

Lake Norden, S. D.—The feed mill purchased by the local Farmers Elevator and moved from Revillo, is awaiting priorities for electrical wiring and construction materials to be connected with the elevator proper.

Yankton, S. D.—The new Yaggie feed grinding and mixing plant, one of the most complete and modern plants of its kind in the northwest, is in full operation, altho there are still some installations to be made which will speed up the work. A formal celebration of the opening of the plant is planned for the near future by the management.

SOUTHEAST

Huntington, W. Va.—A \$28,000 grain fraud, in which Gwinn Bros. & Co., were victimized, is charged in papers prepared by the prosecuting attorney's office for extradition of two men, Grant Jones and Ralph Holt of Richmond, grain truckers, arrested in Indianapolis, Ind. A third man in custody is John Conley, 60, of Huntington, trusted employee of the milling company for 26 years. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Wilbur C. Perry said the February grand jury indicted seven men in the case, four of the defendants not yet arrested. Conley was at liberty under \$500 bond pending trial, set by Common Pleas Judge H. Clay Warth for Feb. 24. The indictments charged the truckers with billing Gwinn Bros. for 1,002,630 lbs. of grain delivered at the mill between Jan. 15, 1942 and July 18, 1942, while Gwinn Bros. allege they actually received only 728,180 lbs. The difference in grain was valued at \$28,723.60.

TENNESSEE

Clifton, Tenn.—T. S. Hassell, owner of a feed mill recently destroyed by fire, is asking W.P.B. approval of plans to rebuild. Work is estimated to cost \$8,000.—J. H. G.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—N. W. Walker, 20, was crushed to death Mar. 1 in the collapse of three floors of stacked feed and seed at a local feed store when the heavy supplies crashed thru to the basement of the building. Walker, from New England, Ga., had worked at the store only about a week.—P.J.P.

TEXAS

Saginaw (Ft. Worth p.o.), Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator, which suffered a severe loss in a dust explosion Feb. 23, reported more trouble when on March 1 the roof of a large warehouse under construction collapsed, killing one man and injuring others.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Quality Mills, Austin; Jacksonville Grain & Commission Co., Jacksonville; C. A. Waller Grain Co., Weatherford; Sears Grain Co., Hereford; Dimmitt Wheat Growers, Inc., Dimmitt; Boothe Elevators, Dimmitt.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y.

Gainesville, Tex.—Construction of an office building for the Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co. is under way. The building, of brick and concrete, will be 36 x 40 ft. in size. When it is completed the present two-story structure will be used for storage. The company also contemplates construction of a combination truck shop and sleeping quarters for the drivers of the company. The property is owned by the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. of Fort Worth.—P. J. P.

Saginaw (Fort Worth p. o.), Tex.—Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. plans construction of two elevators with total storage capacity of 7,000,000 bus. to supplement the 4,000,000-bu. damaged plant here. J. Paul Smith, general manager, in making the announcement, stated the new construction would start at once, to cost about \$600,000. Repairs on the unit that was damaged by explosion and fire Feb. 24 will begin as soon as salvage workers clear the site of damaged wheat and debris. The flour mill soon will be in operation again.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—Spencer Taylor, president of the Taylor Grain Co., prominent in grain, banking and civic circles, died Feb. 18 in a Dallas hospital. He had been in failing health for several years. Mr. Taylor acquired controlling interest in the Taylor Grain Co., a corporation, in 1924, and was known as a man unusually well informed in the grain business. He was vice-pres. and cashier of the First National Bank and a director of the Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Co. Born at Weston, he moved here with his parents when a small boy. He is survived by his widow, a son, Jas. Nelson of Keesler Field, Miss., and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Fielder. Funeral services were conducted Feb. 19, at the First Methodist Church of which he was an active member. Mr. Taylor was long a member of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

WISCONSIN

Wausau, Wis.—The Cloverbelt Co-operative Oil Ass'n is planning establishment of a co-operative feed mill here.

Advance, Wis.—Alvin Berg was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Lumber Co. at the recent annual meeting.

Strum, Wis.—The Beef River Farmers Union Co-op. Oil Co. has purchased the T. M. Olson elevator and will convert it into a feed mill. The large warehouse adjoining the elevator will be reconditioned and used in connection with the mill.

Superior, Wis.—The G. H. St. John Co., feed dealers, has filed articles of incorporation changing the name of the firm to H. W. Brace Co. Stockholders at a regular meeting approved the change. H. W. Brace was elected president, H. W. Brace, Jr., vice-pres. and manager, Gust M. Swanson, treas. and Clara L. Nelson, sec'y.—F. G. C.

Fountain City, Wis.—C. L. Bean of Rochester, Minn., will be the manager of the new Foxbilt feed store and mill, and Mrs. Bean will assist in the office.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., reported a net income amounting to \$889,897.90 for the 12 month period ending Jan. 31, 1943, Kurtis R. Froedtert, chairman of the board and president of the company, announced. Gross income of the company for the period was \$1,806,807.67, and the earned surplus as of Jan. 31, 1943, was \$4,076,519.32.

Holmen, Wis.—John L. Larson, of LaCrosse, formerly a training salesman for the James Manufacturing Co., of Ft. Atkinson, has assumed management of the Holmen mill, upon the cessation of a lease of the mill to August Grams, Sr., after a period of 11 years. The mill specializes in custom grinding and mixing of ground feed with commercial supplements.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has paid off \$1,000,000 on a \$1,350,000 debt contracted to build the large terminal elevators here in 1941 and other elevators in Lewiston and Shelby, Mont. Cost of the three elevators was reported to be \$2,134,726. The obligation as contracted was to have run 10 years, but the entire loan is expected to be repaid by 1944, company spokesmen said.

Manawa, Wis.—Feed dealers from all sections of Waupaca County met here recently to discuss the problems brought on by war-time requirements and deficiencies and to organize a strong united front to help in the vital work of supplying necessary and essential services for the production of livestock, livestock products and food crops. At the close of the meeting officers were chosen as follows: Carlton Schneider, Bear Creek, pres.; T. E. Webb, Ogdensburg, vice-pres.; Torgie Torgerson, Iola, sec'y-treas. Feed dealers were present from Manawa, Marion, Iola, Scandinavia, Weyauwega, Bear Creek, Redfield, Ogdensburg and Waupaca.

Slicing of bread for homes is permitted by the U.S.D.A. in an order of Mar. 8 admitting the blunder. Horrors!

Corn ceilings will force the closing of all feed mills of Buffalo, N. Y., says E. J. Koehnlein, pres. of the Corn Exchange, on account of the low ceilings discouraging the sale of corn by farmers.

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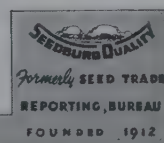
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2,304,933. Conveyor. Clarence C. Larsen, Bismarck, N. D. A conduit with inlets and outlets, and scoop-like inner-shell conveyor elements which reduce frictional drag of materials being conveyed against the conduit walls.

2,300,846. Lightning Arrester. Glenn B. Roloson, Crestone, Colo. A vented electric discharge expulsion tube device which has a pair of terminal electrodes in an insulator body similar to porcelain or glass. The electrodes are held in spaced relationship by the insulator body.

2,301,804. Bag Holding Apparatus. Veryl F. Frye, La Porte, Ind., assignor to Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. A device for holding bags in position under a discharge spout. It is a roller and cam arrangement attached to the spout whereby a bag is secured more tightly as it grows heavier with filling.

2,304,843. Conveyor Mechanism. Ronald E. J. Nordquist, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to American Can Co., New York, N. Y. A control device for maintaining proper running alignment of a conveyor belt on its pulleys. It consists of a support and a sliding carriage to adjust the pulley over which the belt turns.

2,304,249. Detachable Truck Unloader. Wilmar L. Erickson, Robbinsdale, Minn. A power take-off permanently mounted on a truck frame, and a belt conveyor attachable to the power take-off and the rear end of the truck frame whereby material from the truck is conveyed the length of the coupled belt conveyor.

2,302,973. Machine for Shredding Corn Stalks and Root Crowns. Walter S. Sargent, Des Moines, Ia. A portable frame carrying a root-loosening element and two rotating hammer heads for shredding the material picked up by the root-loosening element, and conveyed to them. Under the second set of hammers is a screen.

2,309,928. Conveyor Belt. Thomas A. Bennett, New York, N. Y., assignor to United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y. A carcass composed of a number of layers of duck bonded together with vulcanized rubber. The bottom layer of duck has longitudinal bare bottom marginal surfaces, and a rubber cover between the margins.

2,305,381. Car Unloading Apparatus. Edward E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. A device for unloading bulk materials from box cars. It has a supporting carriage for tilting and rocking the car, and means for conveying materials in the car to the car doorway. Tilting and tipping of the car is done with car door in relative position to a receiving hopper.

2,305,484. Scale Conveyor Structure. Glen G. Merchen, Spokane, Wash. A motor driven conveyor element operated in conjunction with weighing, and automatic loading means.

2,301,317. Grain Bin. Arthur B. Osgood and David R. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn. An angle iron crown ring for cylindrical tanks, with lugs and brackets for attaching the overhang of a conical roof thereto, thus securing the roof to the structure.

2,306,161. Pelleting Machine. Gustav Adolf Frenkel, Oakland, Cal., assignor to Shell Development Co., San Francisco, Cal. A pair of rotary compression molds including peripheral pockets and mounted to provide peripheral contact. Each of the molds is formed as a pair of disc halves mounted to provide peripheral contact only at the peripheral contact point of the molds.

2,304,497. Door Elevating and Supporting Mechanism. Frank Ditchfield, Cleveland, O., assignor to The Youngstown Steel Door Co., Cleveland, O. Door lifting and supporting mechanism comprising a plurality of longitudinally spaced retainers, each of which have trunnions adapted to be journaled in said door, and each carrying a pair of rollers on which the door may ride.

2,301,084. Conveyor. Alfred De Los Shiden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A conveyor for finely divided or powdered material. It has a casing with a middle riser spanned by conveyor flights most of which are of the open type, but a few, regularly spaced, of the semi-solid type, closely fitted to a sealing strip in the casing to prevent by-passage of material being conveyed.

2,306,983. Hammer Mill. Charles F. Schutte and Herman D. Schutte, Snyder, N. Y., assignors of one-fifth to Nellie D. Schutte, Snyder, N. Y. A hammer head rotatably mounted between supporting arms attached to the rotor of a hammer mill. The hammer head has spaced recesses between its head sections which coincide with screw holes in the supporting arms whereby the head may be secured in chosen fixed position.

2,300,449. Removable Lining for Box Cars. Lawrence A. Rowe, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to MacLean-Fogg Lock Nut Co., Chicago, Ill. Wood lining panels for box cars with steel sheathed walls which consist of furring strips set into the thickness of the wall, lining boards nailed to the strips, and hardware by which the lining panels may be removably attached to the walls.

2,303,249. Grain Cleaning Mechanism. James T. Ashton and Charles Henry McCord, Battle Creek, Mich., assignors to Oliver Farm Equipment Co., of Delaware. A housing with a plurality of horizontally disposed shelves arranged transversely and in successively stepped relationship. Certain shelves are followed by peripherally ribbed rollers, the ribs angularly disposed in one direction for half the circumference of the rollers, and in a reverse direction for the other half.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

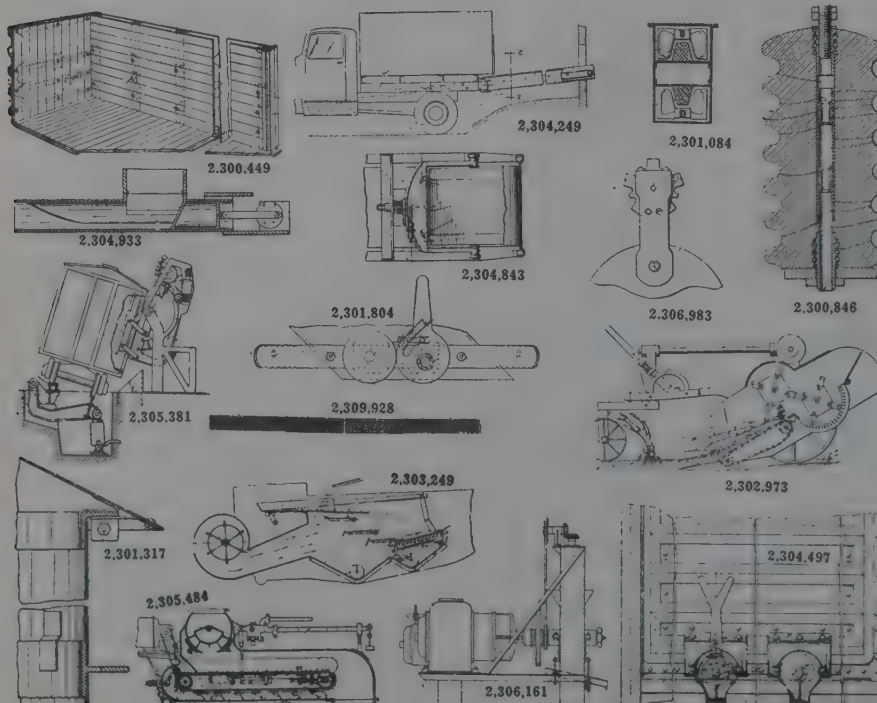
The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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Save Your V-Belt Drives

V-belt drives are particularly applicable to the grain and feed milling industry. Here use of individual drives offers economy in intermittent operation of grinders, crackers, mixers, cleaners, legs, and other machines in accordance with customer demand. Ease and economy of installing V-belts on individual drives in this connection has brought them popularity. Unfortunately, these very advantages also have led to many improper, troublesome, and hazardous installations.

Several design factors affect the performance of V-belts. These factors should be considered carefully in selecting the proper drive for a given installation, or in repairing a drive already in use.

Friction is inherent in a short-center V-belt drive. Made of fabric and rubber, the belts build up heat quickly when subjected to more friction than they can dissipate readily. For this reason the grooves in the sheaves over which the belts run should be machined accurately, and should be of the proper size. The shafts of the sheaves should be maintained in accurate alignment. Proper tension should be maintained on the belts, for too much tension forces the belts deep into the grooves and builds up friction, and too little tension allows the belts to creep or slip in the grooves. A slight bow on the slack side of the belt is about right.

V-belts transmit power in almost direct proportion to the speed at which they are operated, up to the point where centrifugal force interferes with such transmission. V-belt manufacturers pronounce speeds of between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. per minute as nearly ideal, but they frown upon higher speeds.

In determining speeds it should be remembered that a V-belt does not travel at the same speed as the outside diameter of a sheave. Its point of frictional draw is along its sides inside the sheave. Pitch must be figured from this point, and the r.p.m. of the driving and driven sheaves calculated from the same point.

The diameters of the sheaves, plus the distance between the driving and driven shafts, will determine the arc of contact between the belt and the sheaves. In anything less than a one-to-one ratio between the sheaves, the belt will have an arc of contact of less than 180 degrees (or half) on the smaller sheave. The less the arc of contact, the less the frictional draw between the belt and the sheave, and the less power will be transmitted.

The design of the V-belt drive should consider the maximum pull to which a belt will be subjected. Head drives and sheller drives particularly may be subjected to terrific strain should the leg belt choke, or the sheller stall. Consequently the strength of the V-belt drive used should equal the over-load capacity of the motor (usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the full load capacity).

Altho they are not recommended, V-flat drives are often used in grain elevators for light duty. Engineers admit that it is sometimes possible to run V-belts between a small grooved, drive pulley, and a flat faced, large, driven pulley, but they point out that the ratio of such a drive should not be less than 3 to 1, and the distance between the pulleys should be no greater than the diameter of the large pulley. This allows sufficient contact between the inner faces of the belts and the surface of the flat pulley where power requirements are light. It appears obvious that the large pulley in such a drive should never be crowned. Sheaves on both the driving and the driven pulley, of course, makes them preferable, more positive, drive.

V-belt drives (single and multiple) are highly efficient and long-lived when properly designed and fitted to the purpose for which they are used. But failures resulting from inefficient design can be avoided only by basic correction of the design to fit its purpose.

Canadian distillers will have used 4,500,000 bus. of wheat in production of industrial alcohol, by July 31.

Victory Tax Is Advance Income Tax

The 5% Victory Tax withheld by employers and turned over to the federal Department of Internal Revenue constitutes partial advance payment of income taxes on wages and salaries.

The department's claim for the amount of the Victory Tax is against the employee. The employer is required by law to cooperate by withholding the 5% tax on wages and salaries and turning it over to the government so that the government will be assured of having this money as it is earned, instead of waiting for a year and then discovering that the wage earner has spent it and cannot pay his income tax. If the employer withholds a lesser amount than 5% (due to fractions involved), the employee is still liable for the full 5% at income tax time in 1944 and must then make up the deficit.

But the 5% so collected and placed in the hands of the Internal Revenue Department becomes a credit against the tax on 1943 income, due and payable (if not changed in the interim) Mar. 15, 1944. For example, if an employee's individual tax return on Mar. 15, 1944, shows that he owes the government a total of \$250 income tax, and \$100 has been withheld from his wages by his employer for the Victory Tax, this \$100 is deducted from the income tax bill, leaving him owing the government \$150 income tax.

Wages paid "casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business" need not be subjected to the 5% Victory Tax by the employer. But all wages paid for labor that is in the course of an employer's trade or business is subject to the tax.

Basis for the collection by the employer is 5% on all wages and salaries above \$624 per year. For convenience in making quarterly returns, the deduction is made each pay day, and tables have been set up for calculating the amount to be withheld, for each wage and each pay period, beginning with the weekly pay-roll period.

Where wages are paid daily, the amount of tax withheld "will be based upon the excess of the aggregate of wages paid during the period of a calendar week over the deduction which would be allowed for a weekly pay-roll period." In this case no tax is withheld until the employee has been paid \$12, then 5% is withheld on the remainder earned within a seven-day period.

Employers are required "to keep such records and to render under oath such statements as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require." No forms of records to be maintained have been prescribed, but the Internal Revenue Department holds that records should be kept to indicate the number of persons employed during the year, payments to whom are subject to the withholding provisions, their periods of employment and the amounts and dates of payment. This is essential information which will be found necessary in filling out the Victory Tax forms filed by employers within 30 days of the close of each quarter along with the return of the amounts of tax withheld.

Oilseed Limitations Continued

Food Production Order No. 9 has been issued by the U. S. D. A. to continue limitations on oilseed meal stocks of feed manufacturers, dealers, and consumers, and to limit processor stocks of these important feedstuffs.

The order was effected Mar. 1, and continues to Apr. 30, superseding and continuing the provisions in Oilseed Order No. 6, and its amendments, which was issued by the Commodity Credit Corp. last December to limit sales, deliveries, exchanges, and inventories of oilseed meal and cake.

Food Production Order No. 9 also prohibits processors from acquiring a stock of oilseed meals as of the end of any month in excess of the quantity held as of the same date in 1942, or an amount equal to the quantity produced or

acquired by processors during the preceding 5 days, whichever is greater. Administration of the order is in the hands of C. C. C.

Corn Root Worm a Menace

By HAROLD GUNDERSON, Iowa State College.
No corn variety has yet been developed which is resistant to corn rootworm. A variety which shows high resistance one year may be quite susceptible the next. Consequently, only by planning a program of careful rotation now can heavy damage from the rootworm be avoided this year.

There was a great increase in the damage by rootworms in Iowa in 1942. In some fields the ears did not fill; in many other instances the yield was reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. Even light infestations reduce yields up to 5 per cent.

Only the fact that the weather was the most favorable in history for corn saved Iowa from more extensive damage. If we had had our usual hot, dry weather in August the damage would have been heavy.

Two species of corn rootworms are found in the state—the northern and southern. The former is found thruout the state, the latter is prevalent only in southern Iowa.

CONTROL.—Most important in control of the northern species is regular rotation of all crops. Corn never should be grown in the same field more than 2 years in succession, and the corn that is grown should be an adapted hybrid variety with a vigorous root system, planted in a well-prepared seedbed.

Rotation is effective in coping with the northern corn rootworm because the adult lays its eggs in the corn field in September. These eggs hatch in May, and if corn is again growing in the field the larvae begin to feed and do damage. If no corn is present the larvae starve because they are unable to survive on any crop but corn.

Beans, peas and lentils when bought for seed exclusively have been exempted from the original O.P.A. rationing order at the request of the U. S. D. A.

A Corn Belt manpower and machinery conference was held at Des Moines Mar. 15 by governors of 11 states invited by Governor B. B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, who states that the problems of machinery and manpower are not being met at all.—P.J.P.

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RED CROSS WAR FUND
MARCH - 1943

Field Seeds

Batavia, Ia.—Jesse Fisher has opened a seed corn agency.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Tully C. Crabbs is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Brookings, S. D.—The 23d Little International Livestock and Grain Show was held Mar. 5 and 6.

Ft. William, Ont.—The annual seed fair of the Thunder Bay Crop Improvement Ass'n will be held Apr. 3.

Davenport, Ia.—Owen J. Nelson, manager, estimated the loss by fire in the seed corn plant at \$7,000, mostly in office supplies.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n plans to hold its annual meeting here at St. Dunstan's College, June 22-23.

Woodbine, Ia.—Paul L. McKinney, seed corn grower, has bought a building in town and installed machines for grading and treating seed corn.

Ralston, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has bought a building here to be used as a seed handling plant and will erect a seed cleaning house 40x40 ft.

Yankton, S. D.—Wm. Williams of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly a seedsman with Cargill, Inc., is now manager of the field seed department of Gurney's, Inc.

Yankton, S. D.—Complying with an order of court, Burke Schriver has abandoned the name of Gurney for his seed business and will call it Sunshine State Seed Co.

Ontario, Ore.—The plant of the Blue Mountain Seed Growers' Co-operative is to be taken over by the seed marketing department of the Pacific Supply Co-operative.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Robinson Seed Co., of Waterloo, will contract for the growing of 500 to 700 acres of hybrid corn here; and will use a portable drier. The company will supply the detasseling crews.

Columbus, O.—John Cannon has been honored by the Ohio State University with a fellowship award in recognition of his good work in hybrid corn growing during the past decade. He has been growing seed corn for 25 years.

Sales of seed beans have been halted under an O.P.A. order. Jas. A. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, declares that the seed ration program if carried out will cause a "major reduction in food production."

Winchester, Ind.—Demand for field seeds has been excellent, sold completely out of the Grimm varieties of alfalfa, but still have a little southwestern seed left. Red clover has come back into its own with the government placing a floor under next year's crop. Trade seems to be in much better spirits.—C. C. Barnes, exec. v.p. of Goodrich Bros. Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Samples of grain submitted in competition for the Philip W. Pillsbury award in each state will be judged here Mar. 29 by a committee of agronomists. The national wheat prize consists of a substantial cash award, and appropriate trophy and an all-expense trip to Minneapolis as guest of the donor in order that the winner may have an opportunity to meet with leading agronomists and receive firsthand information on scientific research in cereal grain as conducted in modern laboratories.

Indianapolis, Ind.—There will be ample supplies of quality soybeans for seed purposes to take care of the needs of producers this year, tho there is a severe shortage of early maturing varieties, such as the Richland. Any soybeans held for seed purposes should be immediately tested for germination, and for seed use should germinate at least 80%. Germination tests should *again* be made nearer the period for planting, to see if the germination has held up. —Fred W. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Spokane, Wash.—A word of warning is offered to warehousemen and grain dealers regarding the purchase and sale of seed wheat for spring-sown crops. The Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, thru its manager, Willard N. Crawford, has just completed a survey of seed-wheat conditions in the Inland Empire. Mr. Crawford advises dealers who purchase seed wheat for re-sale to avoid taking mixed varieties and weed-infested wheat for seed. In fall-sown Federation areas of Washington there is an ever-present danger of morning-glory infestation. Buyers should be careful in securing seed from such areas.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill 171: Hybrid seed corn bill as approved by the State Board of Agriculture has passed the House and is now under general orders on the Senate calendar.—House Bill 307: amending present seed law. Introduced by the House Com'te on Agriculture, approved by the State Board of Agriculture. It is now under general orders on the House calendar. Briefly, it provides: that the first seller will share responsibility in offering seeds for sale, whether sold for planting or to be processed. Penalties for violation range from \$1 to \$500. A few of the more objectionable weed seeds permitted in negligible amounts under the present law have been reduced by 50%. Seed men interested should write their state representatives for HB 307, advises J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1942, in bushels except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	66,000	97,000	74,000	103,000
Ft. William	410,184	288,120	423,045	313,581
Minneapolis	627,000	704,200	185,000	141,400
Superior	22,489	3,563	1,741	284,395
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	55,000	78,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	119,000	127,400	133,200	168,000
New Orleans	.....	48,400	2,200	1,100
Omaha	.....	6,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	7,500	4,500	.....	1,500
St. Louis	8,400	23,800	2,800	16,800
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,303,000	2,079,000	318,000	821,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	378,470	30,000	435,615	682,875
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	950,000	706,000	299,000	338,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	378,475	240,000	151,505	244,760
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	72,000	6,000	63,000	5,000
Hutchinson	1,000
Kan. City	4,200	19,600	1,800	4,800
Wichita	1,600	1,600

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New Oklahoma Seed Law

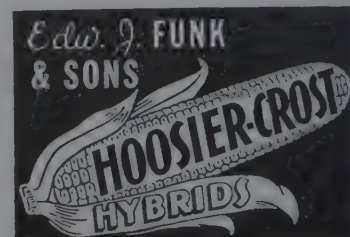
The new Oklahoma seed law provides that the President of the State Board of Agriculture, who may act thru his authorized agents, is authorized: (1) to issue a license to any person, vendor, partnership, firm, corporation, trust, company, society, or association upon payment of one dollar for each retail seed dealer and ten dollars for each wholesale seed dealer; said license to be requested by each seed dealer and applied for upon application forms furnished for that purpose. A separate license shall be required for each place of business, and for any truck or automobile or other means of transportation, from which agricultural seed or vegetable seed and plants are sold, offered for sale or exposed for sale; said license shall be for a period of one year and shall expire Dec. 31. Out-of-state wholesale and retail seed dealers who sell or ship agricultural seed or vegetable seed and plants into this state shall obtain a license or permit in the same manner and pay a reciprocal charge but in no case less than one dollar.

Before any agricultural seed are sold, offered for sale or exposed for sale in this state, the vendor shall pay an inspection fee of not to exceed two (2c) cents for each bagged unit of seed and shall affix thereto, a tag to be furnished by the Seed Division of the State Department of Agriculture. Agricultural seed sold in barrels, bulk, or other containers, shall also be required to have said tag affixed thereto and the vendor shall pay an inspection fee of not to exceed two (2c) cents for each hundred pounds or fraction thereof.

Dealers desiring to comply with the law may obtain complete information from Parks A. Yeats, state seed analyst, Dept. of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Ease Restriction on Bermuda Grass

The original order, issued Jan. 20, froze the movement of all Bermuda and carpet grass seed, and provided that sales and transfers be made only to specified government agencies.

The Department also said no purchases will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation; that, instead, the Army will do the buying for the military establishments.

Military requirements are for the seeding of flying fields, drill grounds, and cantonment areas. A schedule of prices of seed to be bought is obtainable from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

Mar. 2 the U.S.D.A. amended its order No. 6 so as to permit any person to "transfer thrasher-run Bermuda grass seed or thrasher-run carpet grass seed to an established seed dealer."

Grains Approved for Minnesota

After a conference of agronomists, plant pathologists and biochemists Vicland and Tama oats, Wisconsin 38 barley, Regent and New thatch wheat, and Crystal and Kota flax and 12 new hybrid corn varieties were placed on the recommended list for Minnesota crops.

Removed from the recommended list were Thatcher wheat, Bison flaxseed and Velvet barley.

Minrus, Rusota and Anthony oats were retained for use in northwestern Minnesota only. The newcomers, Tama and Vicland, are excellent yielders and are resistant to stem and crown rusts and the smuts.

Buda remains the only recommended flax on the list for northwestern Minnesota with Bison dropped. In areas where rust has not been a serious factor, Redwing and Biwing flax are recommended and two highly rust resistant types, Viking and Walsh, while not on the list, are recommended along with Royal to increase plantings to meet 1943 flax goals. Seed of both Crystal and Kota flax are not sufficient to be available for 1943 seeding.

Plead Guilty to Violations of Federal Seed Act

The Northern Field Seed Co., Winona, Minn., has been fined \$105 for violation of the Federal Seed Act. The company pleaded guilty on Jan. 26, 1943, to two counts and nolo contendere to a third count, in answer to information filed in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minn.

The violations of the Federal Seed Act consisted of shipping into Iowa 10 bags of sweet clover seed falsely labeled. The seed was found to contain mustard, dock, and dodder, which are noxious weeds in Iowa and were not shown on the label to be present as required by law. The seed was labeled to show a germination of 66 per cent and 6 per cent hard seed, whereas it was found to germinate 32 per cent with 2 per cent hard seed. The percentage of inert matter, the percentage of weed seeds and the name of the variety were not correctly shown.

A shipment of 10 bags of a pasture mixture into Wisconsin was falsely labeled with respect to the germination percentages of the rape seed, sorgo seed, and proso seed present in the mixture. It was incompletely labeled with respect to the name and number of noxious-weed seeds. The seed was also prohibited from sale in Wisconsin because of the presence of the noxious weed seeds Charlock and Indian mustard at the rate of 1515 and 140 seeds per pound.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Department of Agriculture co-operated in the investigations.

The Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., pleaded guilty to violation of the Federal Seed Act on Feb. 19, 1943, in answer to information filed in the United States District Court at Baltimore. This case involved a shipment of 55 bags of so-called domestic grown Canadian bluegrass shipped to the United States Naval Munitions Depot at Burns City, Ind. The seed was found

to be mislabeled as to the percentage of pure seed and found to contain 20.35 per cent timothy seed, not stated on the label. The seed also was not labeled to show the name and number of noxious weed seeds, whereas approximately 2,000 per pound were found present. The court assessed a fine of \$25.

High Corn Yields in Iowa

The average yield of the entries in the 1942 Iowa corn yield test established an all-time record, it was announced at Iowa State College, Ames.

The highest yields were obtained in the North central section of Iowa where the average for all entries was 99.78 bus. an acre. The highest yield of this section was 110.43 bus., with a good many over 100.

Next was the South central section with an average yield of 92.08 bus., followed by Southern Iowa with 75.08 and Northern Iowa, with 64.91 bus. Average moisture percentage of all entries was lowest in Southern Iowa, with South Central second, North Central third and Northern Iowa highest. The average for Northern Iowa was 31.2 per cent as compared with 15.8 for Southern Iowa.

Germination of Treated Wheat After Storage

G. T. S. Baylis, a New Zealand scientist, found that both Agrosan G and Ceresan U. T. 1875 A improved the field germination of Solid Straw Tuscan wheat after storage for 12 months. Wheat samples of 16.7-12.8 per cent moisture content were included, and dusts were used at both standard and excess dosages.

Injury from dusting occurred when wheat with 16.7 per cent moisture was stored for 12 months in a closely lidded bin, but under such conditions field germination of nondusted wheat also declined substantially.

Data are included relating to changes in moisture content of wheat during storage and to the relationship between field and laboratory germination tests of dusted grain.

Hemp Production Coming

Hemp will take some of the acreage normally devoted to grain in northern Illinois when the government completes several mills in that area for extracting the fibres from this excellent source of marine rope, cordage, and thread.

Production of hemp is expected to start in 1943 under contracts between growers and the Commodity Credit Corp. The latter will supply seed, and special machines for cutting and for binding, for a consideration that will be a part of the contract.

Each extraction plant will process hemp from about 4,000 acres of land. Since transportation is a large factor in the economy of hemp production, growers will be signed up in areas within 12 miles of such plants.

Corn Belt production of hemp is a war emergency that grows out of loss of imports of fibre from the Orient and the islands in the Pacific ocean. It is a duration crop, unless research develops new uses for high-quality fibre. Full instructions for hemp growing appear in Circular 547 of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

The government's urgent demand for larger and larger production of livestock and livestock products is developing the livestock industry in fringe territories, such as the great plains where droughts of the last decade reduced livestock population almost to the vanishing point. Elevators in these wide areas that have been concerned with nothing more than receiving and shipping of grain for most of the years they have been operated, can expect to follow the lead of middle eastern and of corn belt elevators in developing retail business to supply their farmers with needed proteins and concentrates.

Infringement of Patent on Seed Corn Grader

To plant corn evenly the kernels must be of a uniform dimension to which the corn planting machine has been adjusted; and it is the practice of seedsmen to sell corn graded as to size.

One of the seed corn grading machines is that invented by Lester Pfister, the hybrid corn specialist of El Paso, Ill., and Geo. W. Steele who have been granted a patent thereon.

To grade its seed corn the Dyar Hybrid Corn Co., of Metamora, Ill., bought a grader of the Superior Separator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., known as the Roto-Shake.

Alleging that Dyar by his use of this machine is infringing his patent Mr. Pfister has brought suit for damages against Dyar, and at the trial now begun at Peoria, Ill., the Superior Separator Co. intervened as a defendant.

Counsel for defendant states that Mr. Pfister's patent is invalid, because the claims are ambiguous.

Oats Need Manganese

A manganese deficiency disease, grey speck of oats, has been found on alkaline mineral soils. Oats growing on alkaline sandy loam soils in Ingham, St. Clair, and Tuscola Counties, Michigan, were found to be seriously affected by the disorder. Applications of manganese sulfate greatly reduced the difficulty. Magnesium sulfate proved to be a partial corrective.

During a survey of bean fields in 1940 for symptoms of potash deficiency, a discoloration of the bean leaves similar to that produced by a manganese deficiency was noted. Studies during 1941 showed the difficulty to be present in a number of fields and parts of fields. Soil tests showed the soils to be neutral or slightly alkaline where the deficiency symptoms were observed.

Deficiency symptoms were found where an unusually vigorous growth of the bean vines occurred, which led to the conclusion that the luxuriant growth resulted in an exhaustion of the available supply of manganese. Manganese sulfate treatments resulted in a disappearance of the deficiency symptoms, as reported by the Michigan Experiment Station.

I regret very much indeed that a House Appropriations Sub-committee has rejected the program which calls for \$100,000,000 for incentive payments to farmers who increase their production in 1943 of peanuts, soybeans, flax, potatoes, dried beans, dried peas, truck crops, grain sorghums and sweet potatoes.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Fewer Acres, but More Oats

Iowa farmers have been asked to reduce their oat acreage by 8 per cent in 1943. Iowa farmers, however, are "holding an ace in their hands"—they have enough seed of the new disease-resistant varieties so that they can cut their acreage 8 per cent and still produce as many bushels of oats as with the larger acreage of the older varieties, according to H. C. Murphy and L. C. Burnett of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, in the Farm Science Reporter, who say:

Iowa oat yields will increase 5 to 25 bus. per acre over that obtained from older varieties if only the new, high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties are planted. Sufficient seed of the new varieties was produced in every part of the state in 1942 to sow the entire 1943 Iowa oat acreage. If the season is a "good oat" year these new varieties should raise the average yields 5 to 10 bus. per acre over what would be obtained from older varieties. Should we experience a severe crown rust (leaf rust) outbreak in 1943 the new varieties might easily yield 20 to 30 bus. per acre more than other varieties.

THESE NEW, HIGH-YIELDING, RUST AND SMUT-RESISTANT VARIETIES are Tama, Boone, Control and Marion. They have yielded an average of 6 bus. more than the three leading older varieties during the good oat years (1939, 1940 and 1942) in tests by the Iowa Station at Ames and Kanawha. During the poor oat years (1938 and 1941), when crown rust was severe, they outyielded the older varieties by an average of 28 bus. per acre. The new varieties consistently have had a higher weight per bushel than the older varieties, with the difference being very great when crown rust was severe.

The new varieties—Tama, Boone, Control and Marion—were developed co-operatively by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. They are highly resistant to crown rust (leaf rust), stem rust and both smuts of oats. Older varieties, such as Gopher, Iogold, Iowa 105 (Richland), Iowa 103, Vanguard, have no resistance to crown rust and have suffered badly during years such as 1935, 1938 and 1941, when crown rust infection was severe.

TAMA, BOONE AND CONTROL were selected from a cross of Victoria x Richland. They inherit their crown rust and smut resistance from Victoria, a variety introduced from Argentina in 1927. From Iowa 105 (Richland) they inherit yielding ability, early maturity, stiff straw, yellow grain and resistance to stem rust. Tama, Boone and Control are definitely superior to their Iowa 105 parent in yield and bushel weight, the difference being very striking in poor oat years when crown rust is severe. Tama has outyielded Boone, Control and Marion in all Iowa tests by about 3 bus. per acre. Boone, Control and Marion are similar in average yield.

MARION was selected from a cross of Markton x Rainbow. High resistance to smut and some yielding ability were inherited from Markton, a variety developed at Moro, Ore., from an unnamed variety introduced from Turkey. Marion inherited additional yielding ability, high resistance to stem rust and moderate resistance to crown rust from Rainbow, a selection from Green Russian developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station. Marion is high-yielding, has superior grain quality, is almost white in grain color, thin hulled and averages high in bushel weight. It is taller than Tama, Boone or Control and is a few days later in maturity. Marion may lodge on rich soils, but it is as stiff strawed as the old stand-ard varieties.

These new smut and rust-resistant oat varieties are not "wonder crops," nor are they "hybrid oats." They are well-adapted, early varieties which give higher yields and heavier weights mainly because of their resistance to diseases.

AVERAGE YIELDS in recent years of Tama, Marion and Boone, compared with Gopher (in parentheses) have been as follows: 1938, when crown rust was severe, 68 (43); 1939, when there was little crown rust, 66 (59); 1940, no crown rust, 81 (74); 1941, crown rust very severe, 51 (20), and 1942, some crown rust, 67 (62). The average difference in yield in favor of the new resistant varieties was 15 bus. per acre.

Boone and Control were not available for distribution until 1940, 10 years after the original cross was made between Victoria and Richland in 1930. Likewise, the Vanguard oat, a late, stem rust-resistant variety developed by the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Canada, was first distributed in 1936 from a cross made between Hajira and Banner in 1926.

Oat varieties selected from hybrids do not "run out" in the sense that hybrid corn does, and providing the seed is kept pure it is not necessary to obtain new seed of a particular variety from year to year.

For best results oat seed should be cleaned and treated with New Improved Ceresan or some other approved fungicide. Even tho the new varieties are resistant to both smuts, seed of these varieties should also be treated.

Farmers can obtain a list of those selling seed of Tama, Boone, Control and Marion from their county extension director (county agent). A list of growers having certified seed of Tama, Boone and Marion for sale also can be obtained from the same source or by writing to the Secretary of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Ass'n, Ames, Iowa. By purchasing certified seed, a farmer can be sure of obtaining a start with good, pure seed of the variety he desires.

Des Moines, Ia.—An O.P.A. price freeze has stopped wild bidding for used machinery at farm sales, and limited prices for used tractors, combines, cornpickers, cornbinders, and hay balers to a percentage of the retail price when new. The price freeze applies to both private transaction between farmers, and sales conducted by auctioneers. Effect is that when four or five bidders name the maximum price for a piece of farm equipment at an auction sale, their names must be shaken up in a hat, and the name of the lucky bidder drawn.

Tregal, a New Barley

The North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station has released a new barley variety named Tregal. This new variety is from a cross between Trebi and Regal, a smooth awned variety, made at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The cross was made in the greenhouse in 1931, by G. N. Geiszler, then assistant plant breeder, who also made the early selections. L. R. Waldron made the later selections and carried on the later nursery tests. It was introduced into the larger field plot trials in 1937.

At Fargo, 1937 to 1942, Tregal yielded 46.0 bus. per acre, against 46.4 for Trebi.

Tregal has some of the plant characteristics of its Trebi parent, capacity for high yield, similar maturity and relatively short straw. In other respects, however, the variety differs from Trebi in having smooth awns, slightly stronger straw and a shorter and smaller white kernel. Nearly all barley varieties are susceptible to stem and leaf rust and no appreciable difference in this respect has been noted for Tregal.

Data on the malting qualities of Tregal are not conclusive. Extensive tests are being made this winter on the 1942 crop. Earlier tests show that it has a less mealy endosperm than Wis. 38 or Manchuria, resembling Trebi more in this respect. In percentage extract of malt it compares favorably with other varieties, and in diastatic power is about equal to Wis. 38, but definitely below Manchuria. A northern grown high diastatic barley like Manchuria is sometimes in special demand for the production of distillers' malt.

Until more complete information is available, Tregal should be regarded primarily as a feed barley, having smooth awns, and capable of yielding well, thus serving as a replacement for Trebi and other rough awned feed barleys.

Washington, D. C.—The International Wheat Council took steps Jan. 29 to set up a 100,000,000-bu. pool of wheat for relief in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Prices of farm products averaged approximately 115 per cent of parity on Jan. 15, compared with an average of 103 per cent of parity for the year 1942.—U.S.D.A.

U.S.S.R.—Recapture of the Caucasus region is expected to aid Russian bread grain production, reports Broomhall. Officials have announced preparations to rush spring seeding with machinery moved back from the Ukraine. New areas east of the Volga, and in Siberia will be placed in production.

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Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Great Lakes Shippers Advisory Board will meet Mar. 23 and 24 at the Hotel Statler.

The minimum weight in connection with shipments of grain in bulk is increased by the Inland Waterways Corporation in Tariff No. 12-G.

The railroads on Feb. 1 had only 67 new plain box cars on order. All freight cars on order were but 19,281, against 68,070 new cars on order a year ago.

Abandonment of 10.5 miles between Coleman and Beaverton, Mich., by the Pere Marquette would be permitted under a report by Examiner Romero.

Abandonment by the Rock Island of 21.66 miles from Stockton to Tipton, Ia., is permitted by the I.C.C. Authority to abandon 17.73 miles between Avoca and Carson, Ia., is denied.

Abandonment of its Hannibal branch by the Omaha Road has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The line extends 4.68 miles between Cornell and Holcombe, Wis.

The B. & O. in Supp. 45 to Tariff H 2500-G, effective Mar. 28 cancels rates on grain and grain products from Tuscola to Joppa and Thebes, Ill., and changes routing in connection with rate from Tuscola to Cairo, Ill.

The average freight car loaded in October, 1942, performed 84 per cent more transportation service (as measured in tons and miles combined) than was performed by the average car loaded in the years 1925-29.—*Railway Age*.

In I. & S. No. 5068 the Oklahoma Corporation Commission has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny all motions filed to delay the Commission's order of Jan. 13 finding proposed rates on grain from the Oklahoma panhandle to Texas not unreasonable.

Kansas City, Mo.—As there are no carload proportional rates westward from Kansas City the O.P.A. by an amendment effective Mar. 4 of M.P.R. No. 305 permits millers of corn products to use the straight carload rate in figuring maximum prices on the Kansas City basing point.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has petitioned the I. C. C. for reconsideration of its report on No. 28090, Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., raising the rates from Oklahoma and Texas base groups from 51c to 55c and other rates on grain from 36-46c to 56-69c, alleging the findings were erroneous, having been based on the Revised Southwestern Scale, not properly extendible to joint rail-ocean transportation.

An example of unbalanced freight movement mentioned by Director Eastman is Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., about 400 miles apart. The rail traffic of wheat and other commodities from the twin cities to Chicago is heavy, while there is a considerable flow of empty cars in the opposite direction. Trucks, on the other hand, carry finished products from Chicago to the twin cities and return largely empty.

The complaint by the Chicago Board of Trade against the Grand Trunk Western, No. 28682, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, finding not unreasonable rates on corn and corn products from Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., to Battle Creek, Mich. The local rate is 17c from Chicago and Indianapolis to Battle Creek while the rate on corn grits from Kankakee, Ill., to Battle Creek is 7c. Commissioner Miller dissented in part, pointing out that yellow corn was shipped out of Kankakee on transit balances of the rates on white corn used in the manufacture of grits.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Feb. 27 totaled 50,651 cars, a decrease of 974 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 13,300 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 27 totaled 34,843 cars, a decrease of 1,225 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 11,162 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Director Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation recently expressed his confidence that the railroads will not break down under the strains. Actual performance has furnished ample basis for that confidence. It does not follow, tho, that there is absence of danger that the railroads will not "run down," if not allowed access to materials for replacements sufficient to maintain their present capacity. Such a "run down" would prove as dangerous to national welfare as a break-down due to any other cause.

"Government can so unfairly discriminate between railways and other carriers as to make it difficult or impossible for the railways to meet competition. And it is the government's own Planning Board which forecasts that under full private ownership the railways will be unable, because of government subsidies to other carriers, to make enough net earnings to carry on during the post-war period. The agricultural and business interests of the country do not want government ownership of railways. They know it would result in higher operating expenses, higher rates and poorer service."—Samuel O. Dunn, publisher *Railway Age*.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The business engineering firm of George S. May Co. has designed the Shiftograph, an instrument used as a perpetual work shift schedule by all plants that must work more than one shift a day and rotate crews to keep machines busy. By simply turning a dial, the user can tell at a glance what shifts certain crews will work, the days they work, and their days off. The instrument provides several different plans of rotation wherein all employees share equally in desirable and undesirable work shifts. The Shiftograph is reported to have been approved by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of W.P.B., and his associates. George S. May Co. is distributing 150,000 of them free as its contribution to the war effort.

The Food Distribution Administration announced Feb. 11 another increase of 15c per bbl. to \$1.75 in the export flour subsidy to the Americas, this rate to remain effective until Feb. 25.

The Elevator Belt

A light weight elevating leg belt is no economy, because it will not give service comparable to a heavier belt. Instructions of engineers for selection of a leg or a conveyor belt advise:

Elevator belt must have sufficient body to prevent bucket bolts from tearing thru the belt; provide a strong wall in bolt holes against the bolts working loose; resist cracking should lumps be caught between the boot pulley and the belt; withstand normal wear and abrasion, and resist absorption of moisture thru bolt holes.

These requirements demand belts of heavy, strong, tightly woven ducks, in sufficient plies to give thickness and body. Good belts usually have more tensile strength than the installation would otherwise require.

A 32 oz. duck material is most commonly used in elevator legs for handling light, non-clogging materials like grain. It is made in numbers of plies from 4 to 8. For longest service select the greatest weight suited to the speed and diameter of the head pulley.

Europeans Not Eating White Bread

No person in Continental Europe today is eating white bread, and only a few countries allow the production of any wheat bread without adulteration with other cereals.

Even the people of the British Isles have been eating "light brown" bread since last March, reports the Food Research Institute of Stanford University in its latest issue of *Wheat Studies*.

Largest in history are the world carryovers of old-crop wheat. The Stanford food economists estimate that the carryover at the end of the crop year, excluding Russia and the Orient, to approximate 1,800 million bushels, an increase of about 15 per cent during the past year.

Stocks of wheat in Continental Europe were below pre-war average, though probably not in Germany because that country was presumably the largest net wheat importer. However, Germany's imports were well below the five-year pre-war average.

As a result of both adverse weather and wartime, shortages of labor, equipment, and fertilizers, the Continental Europe wheat crop reflected below-average harvest in every major area. Spain harvested a crop reported to be 24 per cent below her 1934-38 average while Sweden secured less than half a normal outturn.

The United States has earmarked 200,000-bus. of wheat or about one-fifth of its present supplies, for feeding hungry peoples in lands the Allies hope to wrest from the Axis powers.

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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison**20th Edition — 8th Printing**

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on live-stock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals**Consolidated****327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.**

Feedstuffs

Helena, Mont.—House Bill 234 provides for registration of commercial feeds.

St. Paul, Minn.—A 2-day course for dried milk manufacturers was held Mar. 2 and 3, at University Farm.

Seattle, Wash.—A hearing on the movement of alfalfa meal out of Utah and Idaho was held here recently by the O.P.A.

Des Moines, Ia.—House Bill 247 provides that all registered labels and trade marks shall expire Apr. 5, 1944, unless renewed before.

Distillers Dried Grains production during January totaled 31,100 tons, against 30,000 tons in January, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Soybean oil meal production by southern mills is not up to expectations. Fifty per cent is shipped by the C.C.C., leaving one-half to be sold by the mills.

Berkeley, Cal.—An advisory committee for feed has been created by the California U.S. D.A. War Board and held its first meeting here Feb. 25. The chairman is Dr. Geo. H. Hart.

Washington, D. C.—Effective Mar. 12 the O.P.A. amended Regulation No. 14 by Amendment No. 122 so sellers of tank car lots of blackstrap molasses may arrive at a ceiling for less than tank car lot sales.

Washington, D. C.—To assist the O.P.A. four advisory committees are to be created by John Westberg, one for mixed feeds, one for meat scraps, one for fish meal and one for feed ingredients.

When the label called for 20 per cent crude protein and the government found 16.80 per cent, Saunders Mills, Inc., of Toledo, O., were required by the court to relabel alfalfa leaf meal shipped to Washington Grove, Md.

Guaranteeing 41 per cent protein where the government found 38.69 per cent led to a fine of \$25 on Armour & Co., doing business as Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Mill, Pine Bluff, Ark., and shipping cottonseed screenings to Kansas.

San Antonio, Tex.—Instead of selling meat scraps at the specified 45 or 50 per cent protein the McIver Feed & Milling Co. has been granted permission to sell on the basis of 48 per cent, as has been the company's practice.

Washington, D. C.—Proposed price ceilings on linseed oil and meal were discussed recently by the F.D.A. and the Linseed Crushers Industry Advisory Committee. The price of flaxseed will be supported at not less than \$2.70 at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A committee of the N-W Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n has been named to work for the conservation of protein feeds. At the March meeting of the Ass'n the guest speaker was E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Seattle, Wash.—Many are confused with the section of the mixed feed ceilings dealing with the sales in less than 100 lbs. Unable to clarify as yet. Our opinion is that when a retailer rehandles small sized packages shipped to him by a wholesaler that the markup is \$7.50 per ton over cost. When the retailer packages the small sizes from his own larger containers, then the differentials apply. That is, you add in addition to the \$7.50 per ton markup the allowable markups permitted for small sizes. There are many other items in this order that are puzzling to many but it will be some time yet before all points can be clarified. Many mixers are having difficulties in figuring costs.—John G. Wilson, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Cobalt Deficiency.—Feeding trials showed that unthrifty sheep suffering from mild cobalt deficiency were restored to health by feeding either cobalt chloride or cobaltized salt. The latter contained 4 oz. of CoCl_2 per ton of salt. From 6 to 8 milligrams of Co per day seemed to be adequate, according to J. E. Bowstead and others.

Dallas, Tex.—Twenty feed millers in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana have informed the War Labor Board that they must be permitted to increase wages to forestall a labor shortage. To conduct a hearing regional chairman Floyd McGown has appointed a three-man panel consisting of Bishop A. Danglemayr of Dallas, representing the public; L. C. Hutson of Chickasha, representative of the industry; and John T. Steadham of Austin, representative of labor. —P.J.P.

Corvallis, Ore.—A nutrition meeting was held March 3 at Oregon State College with Dan Hogan, past president of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, presiding as chairman. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of poultry questions, with questions from the floor. H. R. Cosby, head of the poultry department, led the discussion, with P. M. Brandt, head of the division of animal husbandry, introducing various members of the staff. The afternoon session was led by I. R. Jones, who discussed the dairy end of the feed business. The conference, called to discuss the stretching process of high protein concentrates, was purely educational.

Feed Jobbers Joining National Ass'n

The interest shown by executives of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in the problems created by government orders has earned support of the feed jobbers.

Even more improvement of the service that feed jobbers may enjoy thru its St. Louis and Washington offices is planned by the Ass'n.

New members who have recently joined the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n are: Henry Lichtig & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Taylor Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Blissfield Co-op. Co., Blissfield, Mich.; J. A. Forrest & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Chilton Maltng Co., Chilton, Wis.; Getek Industrial Agric. Supply Co., New York, N. Y.; Ralph Daves, Inc., Galesburg, Ill.; Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Co-operative Feed Dealers, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.; Union Service Co., Madison, Wis.; Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., Lewiston, Ida.; Bradley & Baker, New York, N. Y.; Kolb's Feed Mill, Wauseon, Ohio; Nellis Feed Co., Chicago, Ill.; Central Feed Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Cake & Meal Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Marwood Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; The Brodie Corp., Memphis, Tenn.; Waterloo Mills Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.; Doyen Flour & Feed Co., Marshalltown, Ia.; S. F. Scattergood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ryde & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Midwest Feed Mills, Chicago, Ill.; Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co., Muscatine, Ia.; Stanard-Tilton Division of Russell Miller Milling Co., Alton, Ill.; Ladora Grain & Feed Co., Ladora, Ia.; Mayr's Seed & Feed, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Gopher State Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Hardeman-King Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Deyos Feed Mill, Morenci, Mich.; American Dehydrator's Ass'n. (Affiliated Association), West Liberty, O.

Canadian Feed Subsidy

The Canadian government has paid part of the freight on nearly 2,000,000 tons of western grain and feedstuffs shipped to British Columbia and the five eastern provinces, since the policy was initiated in October, 1941, up to Dec. 31, 1942.

Wheat, oats, barley, rye and millfeeds were the principal items shipped to the deficiency areas, but corn and screenings were also included, altho corn shipments were confined to British Columbia.

The amount of wheat moved from western Canada under this plan totaled 18,300,000 bus., oats 21,000,000, barley 15,000,000 and rye 882,000 bus. The quantity of millfeed was 617,378 tons and screenings 73,222 tons.

Vitamins from Dehydrated Alfalfa

H. G. Petering, P. W. Morgal and E. J. Miller, chemists at Michigan State College of Agriculture, have found that alfalfa leaves rank high in carotene content and other constituents. They produce an oily residue that is bland and has no objectionable odor and are easily processed commercially.

This suggests several fields for use but particularly as a vitamin A fortification for margarine during the current butter shortage.

Another important characteristic is the stability of the sterols, or colorless crystalline compounds contained in the preparation, to irradiation with ultra-violet light, producing 30,000 to 40,000 international units of vitamin D per gram of sterol without destroying the carotene.

While green leafy plant tissue does not ordinarily contain large amounts of fatty material, the method of rapid artificial drying permits the isolation and concentration of an unusual amount of lipids, substances related to fats, and saves the large loss of carotene that comes thru the sun-curing of the hay.

Dogfish Meal as Protein Supplement

Altho the work done on the value of dogfish meals as a protein supplement is by no means complete, it is believed that certain definite conclusions are warranted from the data at hand. The commercial dogfish meals purchased had very little value as protein feeds for chicks. The similarity of results obtained with these meals which were prepared commercially by dry rendering and meals prepared experimentally by the dry process, establish the limitation of the dry process for manufacturing dogfish meals.

Certain of the experimental meal samples made by a wet process have shown relatively high apparent gross protein values, based on ($N \times 6.25$). When a corrected protein content of the meals is calculated by correcting for the urea and basic nitrogen content, the gross value of the protein of the wet process meals shows it to be equal in quality to that of the favored fish meals generally used.

Chicks fed a chick starter made with wet process dogfish meal grew as well and utilized feed more efficiently than chicks fed similar diets made with high quality pilchard meal and soybean meal.

Wet process dogfish meals treated with formaldehyde as a preservative showed no significant difference in value from an untreated meal. Use of formaldehyde as a coagulant showed a tendency to reduce the gross protein value, although the average effect noted on several samples was not significant. The formaldehyde content of the treated meal samples showed a direct correlation with the amount of formaldehyde used in treating the samples.

The urea content of the wet process dogfish meals is not detrimental to the feeding value

of the meals except as it affects the usual determination of protein content. No relationship is apparent between basic nitrogen fractions and the gross protein value of the meals.

The average protein ($N \times 6.25$) content of the commercial and dry process dogfish meals was 77.3%. The average protein content of the wet process dogfish meals was 67.5%. Unadulterated dogfish meals of exceptionally high protein content ($N \times 6.25$), especially with a high urea content, are likely to be dry process meals.—Bull. 416, Wash. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Officers Re-Elected by Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n at its recent annual meeting re-elected the old officers, as follows.

Pres., Loren Markham, Yakima, Wash.

Vice pres., Barney Rindal.

Sec'y-treas., Arthur Nelson.

Manager, John G. Wilson.

New governors are: John Lehmann, governor at large; Art Nelson, governor at large; Clarence Lande, governor Seattle District; D. M. Bell, governor of the Grays Harbor District.

Limitation on Oil Meal Stocks Extended

The Food Distribution Administration has extended to Apr. 30 the federal limitations on oilseed meal stocks of feed manufacturers, dealers and consumers and limiting processor stocks of meal, that would have expired Mar. 1.

The order is not to be confounded with the recent order controlling stocks of soybeans which may be held by purchasers and barring use of whole beans in feed and fertilizer. Food production order No. 9 supersedes and continues provisions of oilseed order No. 6 and amendments, issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation Dec. 24, Jan. 2 and Jan. 14, limiting sales, deliveries, exchanges, and inventories of oilseed meal and cake to facilitate live stock feeding.

Urea as a Protein Substitute

Digestion and metabolism experiments were carried out at the University of Illinois with 16 growing lambs, comparing the nitrogen utilization from soybean meal, casein, and urea as supplements of roughly 10, 12, and 14 per cent crude protein to a basal ration. These results showed that additions of urea to produce the equivalent of 12 per cent crude protein induced a retention of nitrogen that was not improved by further urea additions, altho it was improved by raising the crude protein content of the ration.

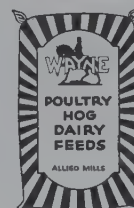
Conversion of urea in the paunch does not proceed at a sufficiently rapid rate to comply with the protein requirements in the growing lamb. The utilization in digestion of urea nitrogen was enhanced by available sugar such as corn molasses. Nitrogen from soybean meal was somewhat better utilized than nitrogen from casein. The biological value of the nitrogen in the rations containing 10-12 per cent crude protein generally varied within a few per cent from 60, suggesting that a considerable portion of the protein utilized by the ruminant is micro-organismal regardless of the nature of the nitrogenous constituents consumed. For the study there was employed a basal ration consisting of redtop hay and corn with the various supplements.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February compared with February, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	2,624	3,953	559	1,341
Fort Worth	704	55
Kan. City	6,354	3,348	5,868	1,242
Seattle	847	330
St. Louis	144	216	300	192

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CLO-TRATE VITAMIN PRODUCTS

To fortify your feeds in accordance with government regulations, use one or more of the following CLO-TRATE Products:

CLO-TRATE "Super 400"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 3000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "400"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 2000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "L-40"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 1000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "800"
Vitamin D Feeding Oil contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

CLO-TRATE "DRY D", activated animal sterol (vitamin D) in edible powder form, contains 2000 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Each CLO-TRATE Product is guaranteed to contain not less than the unitage claimed. Every batch is checked before shipment in our chemical and physical laboratories, and tested on chicks by the A.O.A.C. method.

WHITE LABORATORIES, INC.

NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Scratch Grains do not come under the ceiling order, when straight corn or other single grain, cracked or crushed. A mixture comes under the order, according to the O.P.A.

Springfield, Mo.—The government seized and the court ordered destroyed 17 bags of Lipscomb's Sungold Egg Pellets, at Hoxie, Ark., on the allegation that the article was misbranded, as it would not be efficacious against worms.

Omaha, Neb.—The Standard Chemical Mfg. Co. is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting Standard Poultry Pills, since no drug known to science constitutes effective treatment for the destruction of tapeworms in poultry, the pills leaving the heads of the worms intact.

Windsor, Mo.—The Superior Hatchery is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with making numerous exaggerated and untrue claims for its baby chicks. The proprietor, Mary Booth Powell, does not operate, as claimed, a poultry breeding farm in accordance with the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Columbus, O.—A state poultry council has been formed with the following officers: T. S. Townsley, Wilmington, O., hatcheryman, breeder and representative of the Smith Incubator Co., pres.; C. S. Latchaw, of Defiance, representing the Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n, vice pres.; C. M. Ferguson, extension poultryman, Ohio State University, sec'y-treas., and W. J. Buss, of Wooster, pres. of the State Board of Agriculture and representing Federated Egg Co-operatives, and H. E. Frederick, of Marysville, representing the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, executive committee members of the council.

A new poultry disease has popped up in New England and Middle Atlantic states. It is known as pullet disease, bluecomb, X disease, etc. Usually it occurs just after pullets are housed. In individual cases, losses have run as high as 80 per cent. It has also been known to occur on the range. Little is known about it, but Poultry Pathologist E. F. Waller, at New Hampshire's Experiment Station, has learned it is a virus disease, apparently passed like pullorum from one generation to the next via the egg. In the future it may become necessary for handlers of baby chicks to demand that parent stock be blood-tested for bluecomb as well as for pullorum disease.

Cottonseed Meal in Chick Starter

Two series of experiments have been conducted by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, using prime quality cottonseed meal (44%) as a protein supplement. The results indicate that cottonseed meal may be used satisfactorily in a starting ration for chicks when properly supplemented.

In the 1st series of duplicate experiments, cottonseed meal was used to replace up to ¾ of the meat scrap protein. Mineral additions were made where necessary and 7.5% of dried whey and 5% of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal were used as sources of riboflavin. Growth on the cottonseed meal rations was equal to that on the control ration which was composed of yellow corn meal, wheat middlings, meat scrap, dried whey and alfalfa meal.

In the second series of experiments a combination of equal parts of protein from cottonseed meal and meat scrap was supplemented with dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal and dried whey in order to determine the quantity of these supplements needed to supply riboflavin. The sample of meat scrap used was relatively potent in this vitamin since a ration containing

5% of alfalfa meal with this protein combination gave growth equal to rations in which 5% of alfalfa meal and 2% or more of dried whey were used as sources of riboflavin.

Estimating Vitamin A in Shark Oil

The mean vitamin A contents of shark and sawfish liver oils, estimated on numerous samples by the spectroscopic method with a conversion factor of 1600, were 13,600 and 8000, I.U. per g. respectively.

Estimations on the same material by the antimony trichloride method gave variable conversion factors between the results obtained by the two methods, particularly when the whole oils were used for estimating the blue values. The color obtained in the SbCl₃ reaction was on the average 1.6 times more intense with the unsaponifiable matter than with the whole oil.

Scarce Ingredients and the Protein Conservation Program

By R. M. FIELD, Pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

A plan for conservation of scarce proteins is absolutely necessary. The plan has been worked out and has the government approval. It is all pitched on a voluntary basis. It is a plan that will work. *We must make it work* if we, as an industry, are to make it unnecessary for the government to take specific control. The schedule as outlined represents the combined judgment of the industry nutrition committee and the government experts. By following it, waste of protein elements will be avoided. The industry has assured the government of its wholehearted co-operation in furthering this program and the government has, in turn, assured the industry of its intention to do everything within its power to remedy the situation from the supply angle.

Farmers, feed retailers, feed manufacturers, grain growers, agricultural colleges, nutrition experts, extension workers and county agents all are to be acquainted with the situation and with the remedy, as the industry and your government see it—spreading the available supply of these scarce ingredients in a manner in which they can do the most productive good.

In the feeding of animals and poultry for meat, milk, and eggs, it is essential to give them sufficient to maintain optimum production but, at the same time, not waste any of the vital proteins.

We realize you cannot tighten the belt on a hen and expect her to produce eggs; on a cow to produce milk, or on a hog to gain weight for meat. Therefore, it is a patriotic contribution to the war effort if each and every branch of the Nation's Feed Industry will do its part in carrying the information of this Voluntary Co-operative Program to the actual feeder.

Who constitutes the Feed Industry Council? Well, its personnel is made up of representatives from those great key groups that have so much to do with America's food production.

The Nation's Feed Industry has a real challenge to its ability to show what we can do, and we have real confidence that it will be well done.

Feed Industry Council Has Washington Office

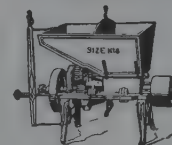
Adjacent to the office of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n the Feed Industry Council has established an office with Frank Boling of the Hales & Hunter Co., of Chicago, in charge.

This office will confine its work to the most important matter of assisting in the national educational program for stretching protein feeds.

BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

FEED FORMULAS

compiled by experts, designed to overcome war-time ingredient scarcities; formulas for all animals; formulas that will please feeders and make money for you, are contained in the new third edition of the

Feed Trade Manual

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Vitamins in Poultry Feeds

By R. M. BETHKE, in charge nutrition investigations
Ohio Agri. Exp. Station

Vitamins A, D and riboflavin require special consideration because of possible or probable shortage under common present-day methods of poultry management and feeding.

If poultry did have access to spring sunshine and the young, tender green grass of spring the year around, we would not have to worry about vitamins, because they would be getting all the vitamins A, D and riboflavin they need as well as the other 12 or more factors. But our present-day poultry business is not, and for that matter cannot be, built on a spring sunshine and grass program. The birds for the most part are kept confined for many good reasons. This implies that the birds will have to be provided with sunshine and green grass substitutes in order to adequately meet their vitamin needs.

Thru experimental studies and practical observations, it was found that we could use fish oils, yellow corn, alfalfa meals, milks and liver meals to supply the vitamins A, D and riboflavin, and associated factors. All went well until World War II. The interference by the war in the importation of fish oils and liver meals and the diversion of milks into the human field has curtailed the supply of these products for poultry and animal feeding purposes.

VITAMIN D.—In spite of the decreased supply of vitamin D from fish oils, there is a plentiful supply of this vitamin to take care of all needs. The decreased supply from fish oils has been offset by the production of D-activated animal sterols. Experimental work has shown that vitamin D in the form of activated animal sterols is as effective as the vitamin D of fish oils when compared on a chick (A.O.A.C.) unit basis.

RESTRICTION ON VITAMIN A.—To conserve the available supplies of vitamin A from fish oils for human and animal feeding purposes, the War Production Board restricted the amount of vitamin A from fish oils that could be used in feeds. The present order allows the use of 2,000 units of vitamin A from fish oils per pound of all mash feed for chicks and laying hens. In turkey and poultry breeding feeds it is permissible to use 3,000 units of vitamin A from fish oils per pound.

When the feed is recommended to be fed with scratch grain, it may contain proportionately more of the vitamin A from fish oils. For example, a laying mash fed with an equal weight of grain can, under the amended order, contain 4,000 units of vitamin A from fish oils per pound. Similarly, a breeding or turkey mash fed with an equal weight of grain can contain 6,000 units of vitamin A from fish oils per pound.

When sufficient fish oils are used in poultry feeds to supply the allowed levels of vitamin A, there should be no serious problem in making the feeds adequate in vitamin A, unless they are stored for a long time before they are fed. On the other hand, if a source of vitamin D which does not supply vitamin A is used, more attention will have to be paid to the other sources of vitamin A in the feed—namely, alfalfa meals or cereal grasses. There is no question that the vitamin A needs of poultry can be supplied by the use of yellow corn and high vitamin A alfalfa meals or cereal grasses or by feeding proper amounts of fresh greens. The difficulty arises out of the fact that the vitamin A activity of alfalfa meals or cereal grasses is variable and unstable.

ALFALFA MEALS.—Altho the dehydrated alfalfa meals, as a class, contain more vitamin A activity than sun-cured meals, these products show almost an unbelievable variation in vitamin A potency. Reports from different state feed control laboratories on the vitamin A po-

tency of alfalfa meals, picked up as currently used products, showed variations from a low of 1,800 to a high of over 200,000 units of vitamin A per pound. The rate of loss of vitamin A is dependent upon temperature of storage and length and condition of storage. The higher the temperature and the longer the period of storage the greater the loss.

Unfortunately, there is no simple sure way of determining the amount of vitamin A in alfalfa meals aside from making a chemical determination. The next best criterion, and probably the only one the small feed dealer or manufacturer can use, is to insist on a bright, rich green alfalfa meal and avoid those meals which are faded and brown or gray in appearance.

RIBOFLAVIN.—The short supply and relatively high price of dried milks has caused feed interests and poultrymen to ask about possible substitutes to supply the necessary riboflavin and associated factors. Several years ago it was found that dried whey could be used in place of dried milks in poultry feeds.

Good liver meals, while not available at present, will also serve as milk replacements. More recently it has been shown by several state institutions that by-products of the fermentation and distillation industries can be used as milk replacements to supply riboflavin and associated factors. Among these are alcohol fermentation by-products, distillers' solubles, distillers' dried grains with solubles added, and dried brewers' yeast. Although work has shown that these products may be used in place of milk, it is well to use them only when one has definite assurance of their vitamin content.

The fact that a material is a by-product of the fermentation or distillation industry does not necessarily mean that it is a good source of riboflavin and associated factors.

Dietary Essentials Required by Guinea Pigs

Guinea pigs failed to grow and soon died when fed a ration adequate for rats and mice composed of casein, sucrose, inorganic salts, corn oil, vitamins A, D, K, E, thiamine, riboflavin, pyridoxine, nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol and ascorbic acid, reports D. W. Woolley in J. Biol. Chem.

When linseed meal was added to the basal diet in amounts equivalent to 10 to 25%, satisfactory growth was observed. Extraction of the linseed meal with 50% alcohol demonstrated that it contained 2 growth-promoting factors, GPF-1, insoluble in 50% alcohol, and GPF-2, soluble in 50% EtOH.

Addition of GPF-1 and GPF-2 to the basal diet in the form of linseed meal resulted in good growth and normal condition of the animals for 3 to 4 weeks; then growth ceased abruptly and death resulted within a week or two. Dried grass added as 5% of the diet reduced the rough or moribund appearance of the animals that was observed at the time growth ceased.

Feed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during February compared with February, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	5,736	3,654		
Chicago	24,042	17,084	54,820	48,903
Kan. City	8,610	8,650	32,490	19,275
Milwaukee	20	120	11,860	10,020
Minneapolis			56,370	37,375
Peoria	13,260	10,940	19,360	13,000
Wichita			8,129	7,538

Feed Ingredient Patents

CHARLES G. FERRARI, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to General Mills, Inc., has filed patent application 2,300,410 to cover a vitamin-containing emulsion and process for producing the same. He produces a stable, homogenized, heat-sterilized, aqueous emulsion of an oil-soluble vitamin carrying a colloidal dispersion of casein. A vitamin containing oil is uniformly and permanently distributed thru this dispersion as minute globules. The oil is sufficient in volume to dissolve the desired quantity of fat-soluble vitamin, but is limited to 25% of the weight of the finished product. The emulsion will hold the oil to the extent of 20% of the weight of the finished product.

GERRIT VAN DER LEE, Deventer, Netherlands, is the name recorded on patent application 2,300,439, for stable mixtures containing levoascorbic acid or the like. It is a finely pulverulent agent for treating flour, meal and other milling products. It contains ascorbic acid in admixture, and is otherwise devoid of catalysts and enzymes which would speed oxidation of the ascorbic acid.

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Calculating Ceilings on Mixed Feed

By HOWARD BOEKE and CHRIS MILLER, for Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

A Class "A" manufacturer computes his ingredient cost and selling price in ton lots or more, and a Class "B" in single bag lots.

No. 1.—Instructions for Computing Ingredient and Bag Costs

First, figure the cost of mill feeds, animal proteins, soybean, cottonseed and peanut meal used, not exceeding the maximum price in whatever quantities purchased, including the normal delivery charges.

Second, figure all other ingredients, regulated by March ceilings at actual cost.

Third, figure balance of ingredients at the reasonable market value.

Fourth, include the maximum price of new bags and give credit for the value of ingredient bags.

Fifth, to obtain ingredients and bag costs, total the above four sections.

Sixth, the above method must be used to compute the cost of mixed feeds for January, March, May, October, November and December of 1942, and shall be used hereafter in determining the maximum ingredient cost of each mixed feed.

Method of Determining Margins

First, take the selling price for each mixed feed for January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942.

Second, deduct the ingredient cost from the selling price of each mixed feed for each of the above months. This figure is the manufacturer's margin for each of the above months for every feed.

Third, find the average margin for each feed for the year 1942 by totaling the monthly margins on each feed and divide by six. This figure is the maximum profit margin for each feed.

Selling Price

To obtain selling price under price control, figure the cost of each mixed feed as provided in No. 1 and add to this figure the maximum profit margin for each feed, established under the third section of method of determining margins.

A wholesaler may add \$2.50 per ton over the list price of his supplier and all actual transportation costs to his place of business.

A retailer may add \$7.50 per ton over the supplier's list price or the wholesaler's maximum price and all actual transportation costs to his place of business.

WORKING FORMS IN CALCULATING PRICE CEILINGS

Ingredient Costs for 1942

List All Ingredients	JAN.	MAR.	MAY	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Tankage	\$4.20	\$4.00	\$3.62	\$3.62	\$3.62	\$3.62
Bran	1.90	2.10	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.02
Corn	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40
Soybean meal	2.40	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.20
Alfalfa	1.60	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85

(Above prices are not actual and only suggestive.)

Find the cost of each ingredient used in all the mixtures made. List all of them on one sheet and preserve this cost sheet for files. These are subject to OPA inspection at any time.

CHICK STARTER

	JAN.	MAR.	MAY	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
100 lbs. tankage	\$4.20	\$4.00	\$3.62	\$3.62	\$3.62	\$3.62
300 lbs. bran	5.70	6.30	6.00	6.06	6.06	6.06
700 lbs. corn	9.10	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.80	9.80
200 lbs. soybean	4.80	5.20	5.00	4.80	4.40	4.40
100 lbs. alfalfa	1.60	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85
20 new bags	3.60	3.20	3.20	3.40	3.40	3.40
Credit used bags .....	.80	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20

The above form is suggested in this manner so only one sheet is required to figure each separate feed manufactured for the required six months and may be used for weekly calculations. List any other ingredients additional to foregoing.

No. 2. A custom mixer must figure the cost of ingredients he furnishes and may add \$7.50 per ton for each ingredient furnished. He may charge the maximum price for mixing and grinding if these have been established with the OPA.

All classes may add actual transportation cost to buyer's receiving point.

Ingredients under the first section of No 1 are as follows:

Wheat bran, wheat midds, wheat shorts, and

red dog flour; meat scraps, tankage, blood meal, fish meal, corn, and vitamin A oil.

On these ingredients, figure formulas to compute margin at either the fixed maximum ceiling price or actual cost. In no event can the cost exceed the maximum ceiling price. DO NOT INCLUDE RETAIL MARGIN in computing costs.

Ingredients under the second section of No. 1 are as follows:

Brewers' grains, gluten meal, gluten feed, corn oil meal, alfalfa meal, vitamin elements including all fish oils, calcium, salt, bone meal, and all other mineral ingredients.

All of the above items are figured at actual cost and in no event exceeding the March, 1942, high.

Ingredients under the third section of No. 1 are as follows:

Roller oats, pulverized oats, oat flour, linseed oil meal, ground wheat, ground barley, milo, kafir, sunflower seeds, all other single farm grains and seed.

All of the above ingredients are figured at the reasonable market value at the time of calculating the formula.

NOTE: For Class "A" and "B" manufacturers grinding, mixing, power, depreciation, labor, and other overhead expenses cannot be added in the manufacturing cost of the mixed feed. All of these costs are included in the gross margin which is determined between the cost and selling price, as described in Method of Determining Margins.

A custom mixer, described in Section 2, may add the grinding and mixing charges if his rates have been filed with OPA, but he may add no other overhead charges.

A suggested work-sheet for computing formulas and determining margins is given herewith. These should be preserved in files for inspection by OPA.

Fish Meal for Pigs

Since the first test with fish meal at the Ohio Experiment Station in 1918, 20 or more experiments have been conducted at the Station in which fish meal has been compared with other supplements to corn for pigs. Usually in the earlier experiments simple rations of corn and tankage and corn and fish meal were compared. In 15 dry-lot trials of this character which were carried on at different stations and in which the pigs used averaged 70 lbs. at the start and 212 lbs. at the close, those fed tankage and those fed fish meal gained 1.40 and 1.52 lbs. daily a head and consumed 405 and 387 lbs. of feed per 100 lb. of gain, respectively. At these rates, pigs fed fish meal would require 9 days less time to make a gain of 160 lbs. than similar pigs fed tankage.

In 4 Ohio dry-lot comparisons, pigs fed fish meal were ready for market 5 days earlier and required approximately the same amount of dry matter per unit of gain as similar pigs fed skimmed milk as a supplement to corn.

A mixture of tankage, a plant protein con-

centrate, and ground alfalfa with or without minerals has been found to be an improvement and is now more commonly used as a supplement to corn for pigs in dry lot than is tankage alone.

Campaign to Save Pigs and Chicks

Minnesota feed manufacturers, dealers, livestock handlers, hatcherymen and bankers are all out to help production this spring by distributing more than a million leaflets and posters urging practices that will save more pigs and chicks. They are lending their organizations and underwriting much of the cost of distributing pamphlets and posters prepared by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota.

The initial order for materials included: 10,000 two-color posters, "Help Save 3 Million Chicks"; 10,000 two-color posters, "America Needs More Pork"; 500,000 pamphlets on "More Pork" and another 500,000 pamphlets on "Save Three Million Chicks." The literature is being distributed without any commercial imprint.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, points out that the quickest and most economical way of increasing the meat supply is to save pigs and chicks that otherwise are a complete loss. Each year in Minnesota alone six million baby chicks are lost, and about 40 per cent of the pigs farrowed never reach market. By eliminating so far as possible these losses a big increase in production can be accomplished with very little addition to the bill for labor, equipment and feed.

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Do Not Feed Whole Beans

With rich protein feeds scarce and high in price, and the record soybean crop and storage difficulties, farmers are considering the advisability of feeding some of their home-grown beans rather than purchasing protein supplements. This is false economy in most cases, warns Wise Burroughs of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station's Animal Industry Department.

In the first place, beans are worth slightly more on the market than is soybean oil meal. In fact, many commercially mixed protein feeds are equal to soybean oilmeal and can be bought for little more than the price of soybeans paid the farmer.

Chemically, soybeans contain more oil and less body building protein than is found in oilmeal. The grain when ground or fed whole is a poor livestock feed under most conditions.

In only a relatively few instances will it

be advisable this year to feed the whole bean. Farmers who have on hand cracked beans or beans of very low quality for other reasons may do well to feed them to livestock, but in limited amounts and to certain classes of animals.

The Protein, Mineral and Vitamin Requirements of Swine

By C. E. AUBEL, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College

Efficient swine production has as its foundation complete and well balanced rations. Three of the essentials of such rations are adequate amounts of protein, minerals and vitamins.

PROTEINS, as the name signifies, are of "first importance" in a feeding program. In fact, much of the unthriftiness in pigs is due to an inadequate protein supply. Actually animals require the so-called "building stones" from which proteins are formed rather than the proteins as such. These stones are the amino acids. There are at least 22 amino acids recognized. Of the 22 known acids 10 have been shown to be essential for proper nutrition for the rat. The exact requirements of these for swine is not known, but it is known that an assortment is necessary. The old belief that a pound of protein is a pound of protein to the hog whether it came from timothy hay, corn, milk or tankage is thus disproved. It is necessary, therefore, to supply protein of good quality in feeding rations, that is, protein with a proper array of amino acids. As to the amounts of protein, experiments suggest that a 30 to 50 pound pig should have its ration made up of about 20 per cent good quality protein; a 50 to 100 pound pig should have 16 per cent; a 100 to 150 pound pig, 14 per cent; a 150 to 200 pound pig, 13 per cent; a 200 to 250 pound pig, 12 per cent; and a 250 to 300 pound pig about 11 per cent.

THE MINERAL REQUIREMENTS of swine are quantitatively less well understood than those of protein. However, some 13 mineral elements are known to be essential components of swine rations. These are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, iron, copper, cobalt, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sulphur, and zinc. In general, these elements perform certain functions in the body and must be supplied in the food.

Of the dozen or more needed, only a few may, under certain conditions, be present in insufficient amounts to cause difficulties. These are sodium, chlorine, calcium, phosphorus, and sometimes iodine and perhaps cobalt and manganese. Young pigs, if raised indoors, may need copper and iron. Sodium and chlorine will be amply supplied if common salt is allowed the pigs, also the iodine requirements will be taken care of if the salt used is iodized salt. However, this iodine requirement is generally limited to so-called goitrous areas. Calcium may be supplied in ample amounts by feeding ground limestone and phosphorus can be given as steamed bone meal.

VITAMINS.—That many of the vitamins are an absolute necessity for the well being of swine is recognized by nutrition workers, and definite requirements for swine have been worked out for many vitamins. There is, however, for most of them little cause for alarm in the feeding of swine under practical conditions with ordinary farm grown feeds. For the vitamins A and D, however, it can be said that a deficiency may occur in rations composed of common feedstuffs for pigs if they are confined indoors away from sunlight for considerable periods and do not receive yellow corn, or receive good quality alfalfa hay or meal when white corn is fed.

Farmers income from marketing during 1942 was \$923,000,000 from food grains and \$787,000,000 from feed grains and hay, against \$770,000,000 and \$586,000,000 respectively in 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

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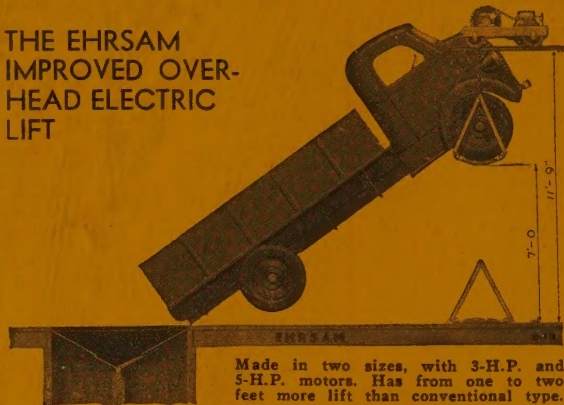
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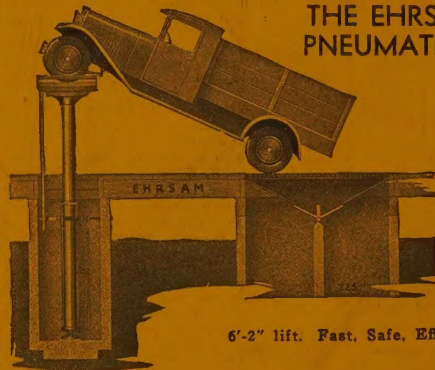
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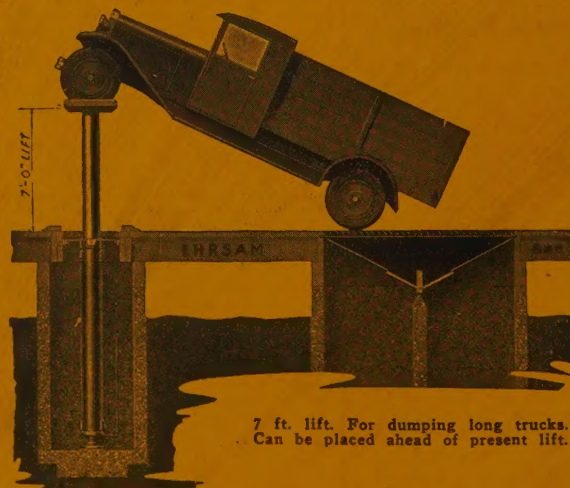
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